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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
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LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

France has come to the conclusion that her navy is not sufficiently modern.

The Royal Dynasty of Saxony has just celebrated its eight hundredth birthday.

There are about 5,000,000 owners of farms in the United States. About 1,000,000 of the farms have been acquired since 1880.

Land speculators are giving it out that during the next twelve months there will be an unusual amount of railroad construction.

The San Fancisco *Post* states that $1,000,000 has been subscribed for the proposed cable between Honolulu and San Francisco, and that the work of laying the cable will begin within eighteen months.

Who would believe, exclaims the New York *Sun*, that the once dreaded velocipede would within a few years give birth to more than 75,000 bicycles, and that the League of American Wheelmen counts alone 12,000 members, 10,000 of whom live in New York and the surrounding suburbs.

The United States among all the nations stand alone asserts the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in making no provision for a personnel large enough to man an efficient war fleet, and in neglecting to provide for the organization and training of the coast-defending force absolutely necessary for the protection of our commercial harbors.

There are said to be more miles of railway in the Australian Colonies in proportion to the population than in any other country in the world, with the single exception of the United States. The total cost of construction of the Australasian railways is estimated at £85,503,210, the average cost per mile for several years being about £10,102.

The Sioux reservation comprises 22,-010,040 acres, of which it is proposed to open 11,000,000 acres for settlement, upon which there are 23,000 Indians. Of this number 10,749 are male, and of these 6000 are adults. To carry out the provisions of the Dawes bill, under which the Commission acted in relation to the disposal of these lands, the consent of 4000 of these Indians had to be obtained.

The Panama Canal was the greatest project ever undertaken by the hand of man. The Pyramids of Egypt and the Chinese Wall sink into insignificance. Preparations, machinery and all things considered, it is perhaps one-third completed, and its books show a debt of some $350,000,000. At this rate its whole cost would be over $1,000,000,-000—an amount of money of which the mind is absolutely incapable of forming a real conception.

It appears that the recent robbery of Paymaster Uham by highwaymen near Solomonville, in Arizona, has led to the inquiry whether greater precautions cannot be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a performance. The arrest of the greater part of those concerned in it has shown that they were principally cattlemen of the neighborhood. One department commander has ordered that hereafter every escort assigned to a Paymaster shall be under the command of a commissioned officer.

Atlanta's industrial journal, *Dixie*, has compiled some remarkable statistics, showing the recent progress of the South. The aggregate increase in real estate values in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina, since 1880, is $794,914,992. Georgia shows an increase of 1,875 schools since 1880, South Carolina 683, Florida 969, Arkansas 5,232, Texas 2,295, Virginia 2,264, North Carolina 1,607 and Alabama 954, making a total increase of 14,861 in the last eight years. There are now in these States 50,289 schools, maintained at an annual expense of $9,-702,261. The increase of tillable land for the same period is 11,273,577 acres—an area twenty per cent larger than the State of Georgia. The total decrease of the debt of the eight States is $49,472,513.

The opinion has been expressed that before very many years the horse will have become an extinct species of animal. "The effect of the Water street car motor law," remarks the New York *World*, "will probably be to strengthen what little belief there may be in this prophecy. Steam has already done much to supplant the horse as the servant of man, and is on the road to doing much more in that direction. Electricity is also being made a substitute in some respects. Should all the street car lines in the city under the operations of the new law gradually dispense with the use of horses it would diminish the number of those animals here by more than fifty per cent. The day of road wagons driven by stored power is not far off in all probability, and even on farms steam has begun to replace horse power. But, without looking so far ahead, it can be seen that the discontinuance of the use of horses for street cars will visibly affect the market of stock-raisers."

Meadows of Rest.

I remember the beautiful meadows
And their sweet streams purling clear,
With flowers besprent, where my young days were spent,
Where the birds their nurslings rear,
I was sheltered then in the dear home nest,
Where my feet turned oft to the meadows of rest.

I remember a grave in those meadows,
Where slumbered a laughing-eyed boy;
Death found him at play, he lured him away,
And with him went half our joy.
We moulded the turf that his feet had pressed
And kept his grave green in the meadows of rest.

I remember a silver-haired father,
Who walked by the river wave
To watch the reeds grow, or the sweet waters flow,
Or to muse by that little grave.
He has passed long ago to the home he loved best,
To the infinite peace of God's meadows of rest.

I wonder if green are those meadows,
If purling and clear are the streams,
If the moon shines as bright, if the stars give such light
As they did in my youth's happy dreams.
Oh, angels of destiny, heed my request:
Give me back, give me back my dear meadows of rest.

—*Mrs. M. L. Rayne.*

The Hero of Bunker Hill.

BY JAMES PARTON.

It is still a little uncertain who was in command of the American troops at the battle of Bunker Hill. There was very little commanding done, it is true, and it is of no great consequence whether that little was done by Colonel Prescott or by General Putnam. But there is no doubt that the favorite here of the day was, and is, Joseph Warren, who had the strange destiny to be thirteen years a Boston physician, then three days a major-general, and three hours a soldier in the ranks. He was in truth a most gallant and devoted spirit, worthy of the cause to which he gave his life.

As the Seventeenth of June approaches, passers-by read with renewed interest a certain inscription on a stone cottage in Roxbury:

"On this spot stood the house erected in 1720 by Joseph Warren, of Boston, remarkable for being the birthplace of General Joseph Warren, his grandson, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775."

Another inscription testifies that Doctor John Warren, a distinguished physician, and brother of the general, was also born in the same "mansion."

The writer of the latter inscription used a very inappropriate word when he called the modest abode of the Warrens a mansion. A lady descended from the hero, still living in Boston, has a painting of the old house. It was a farm-house of the plainest possible description, two stories high, with nothing large about it except the huge chimney in the middle. It was surrounded by a picket fence of the simplest kind, and had near the front of it a most uncompromising shed.

It was the house of a Yankee farmer of the last century, who raised vegetables and fruit for the Boston market,—a skilful, enterprising, prosperous farmer, who introduced an apple which for a century bore his name, being called the "Warren russet."

The British soldiers in Boston taunted Joseph Warren with having been "a bare-legged milk-boy," and nothing is more probable than that all the four Warren boys, each in his turn, carried milk around for their father.

If they did not carry milk for their father, they probably did for their mother.

When Joseph was a boy of fourteen, a terrible event took place upon the Warren farm. On a day in October, 1755, when the farmers thereabouts were gathering their later apples, the mother of this family sent her youngest son, John, a little boy just able to do such an errand, to call his father and two laboring men to dinner. On his way to the orchard, the little fellow, only two years and three months old, saw the two laborers carrying homeward his father's dead body. He had fallen from a ladder while gathering apples, had broken his neck, and had died instantly.

Young as the boy was, this fearful sight made an impression on his mind which the lapse of time did not weaken, and he spoke of it with feeling when he was an old man. The father thus suddenly taken from them, was such a man as we should naturally expect the father of Joseph Warren to be. One short sentence which he uttered in his life has been recorded. Turning his eye toward his eldest son, Joseph, he said one day, "I would rather a son of mine were dead than a coward.

At this time Joseph Warren, fourteen years of age, was about ready to enter Harvard College. The mother, a wise and vigorous woman, managed the estate so well that no change had to be made in the life of the boys, and their education went on in the way the father had planned before his death.

In due time Joseph Warren graduated; then spent a year as master of the Roxbury Grammar School; then studied medicine; and by the time he was twenty-three years of age he was a full-fledged Boston doctor, getting into a good practice, and married a young lady, Miss Elizabeth Hooton, whom the newspaper of that week described as the "only daughtar of the late Mr. Richard Hooton, merchant, deceased, an accomplished young lady with a handsome fortune."

But now came on the troublous times preceding the Revolutionary War, and every man had to choose which party he would serve. The fashionable society of Boston, for the most part, sided with the king. Doctor Warren, from the first rumor of the Stamp Act, adopted the cause of his country, and did this with decision and openness.

His politics excluded him from many of the wealthy families of Boston, which led one of the Tory doctors of the town to say, "If Warren were not a Whig, he might soon be independent and ride in his chariot."

His practice, however, was extensive and sufficient. When John Quincy Adams was an old man he liked to tell of a service rendered him by Doctor Warren when he was a little boy of seven. It was Doctor Warren's skillful treatment that saved him from losing one of his forefingers, after it had been badly injured.

The doctor attended all the best patriot families, and thus enjoyed the experience which people usually do who embrace noble and unpopular causes; they escape the bores and enjoy the best society.

General Putnam, in 1774, drove in from his parish in Connecticut, a flock of one hundred and thirty sheep as a free gift to the town of Boston after the closing of the port. It was Doctor Warren who took the old hero home to his house, where he had a continuous reception for some days.

When the British troops came to Boston, the mere sight of them was almost too much for Doctor Warren's philosophy. One day he overheard a group of officers say, as he passed, "Go on, Warren, you will soon come to the gallows."

Dr. Warren walked up to them and said, in a quiet tone, "Which of you uttered those words?" They continued their walk without giving him any reply.

On the great day of Lexington three of the Warren brothers were in the midst of the strife, Joseph, Samuel and John. Dr. Warren was busy with his patients, when a messenger brought the news to him of what had taken place on Lexington Green.

Giving his patients in charge to an assistant, he rode toward the scene of action, crying to a friend as he passed, "They have begun it! That, either party can do. And we will end it. That, only one can do."

During the chase of the British troops from Lexington he served sometimes as surgeon and sometimes as a citizen cheering on the soldiers. A British musket ball struck a pin out of his hair close to his right ear.

It was said of him, at the time, that wherever the danger was the greatest, there Warren was sure to be seen. When he resumed his duties as a physician, he made up his mind that, if it came to a fight, he would not offer his services as surgeon, but as a soldier, and he made known this purpose to his friends. Accordingly the Legislature of Massachusetts, over which he presided, elected him, June 14, 1775, "Second Major-General of the Massachusetts Army."

Three days after occurred the ever-memorable battle of Bunker Hill. As he had not yet received his commission, he was not in military command; he was not a military man; but as soon as he knew the intention of General Artemas Ward, who commanded the army, he declared his resolve to share the fortune of the day at the front.

His brother members of the Legislature endeavored to dissuade him, especially his intimate friend and roommate, Elbridge Gerry, who entreated him not to risk a life so valuable to the State at that moment. He only quoted in reply the Roman maxim, "it is sweet and becoming to die for our country." Another friend wrote, "The ardor of dear Doctor Warren could not be restrained by the entreaty of his brethren."

And so, on that burning hot summer's day, after toiling through the night in the service of his country, he did not appear in the chamber at Watertown, when the hour arrived for opening the session of the legislature. He reached the redoubt on Bunker Hill a few minutes before the first assault of the British column.

To General Putnam, he said: "I am here only as a volunteer. Tell me where I can be most useful." To Colonel Prescott, who was at the front line: "I shall take no command here. I come as a volunteer with my musket to serve under you, and shall be happy to learn from a soldier of your experience."

His mere arrival in the redoubt was equal to a large re-enforcement of men. The soldiers cheered him, for their was no man then in Boston toward whom they had so cordial a feeling. The action lasted about an hour and a half, and during the whole of it Warren served with his musket, as he had said he would, cheering the men around him by his coolness and cheerful confidence.

When at length the failure of ammunition compelled a retreat, he was not among the crowd who ran out of the redoubt, but, as Colonel Prescott remembered, he took long steps, and parried the thrusts made at his person with his sword. The final struggle was half hidden in a cloud of dust, during which, as contemporary tradition reports, he was recognized by a British officer, who wrested a musket from a soldier's hand and shot him.

He fell dead about sixty yards from the redoubt, his hand mechanically covering the wound in the back of his head.

It was not far from this very hour, about four o'clock in the afternoon, that the people of Salem first heard the cannonade from the direction of Boston, fourteen miles distant, and, as darkness came on, the light from burning Charlestown became visible there.

Doctor John Warren, brother of the hero, was then just beginning practice at Salem. He heard the cannon; he saw the light of the conflagration; and soon came news, imperfect and confused, of what had taken place that day near Boston. He heard that great numbers had fallen, and that his brother Joseph had probably been in the engagement.

After a few hours' rest he started at the first streak of dawn, about two in the morning, and rode to Medford, where he received the certain news that his brother was among the missing. All that day, and for several days, he went about Cambridge and adjacent places inquiring for his brother; sometimes hearing that he was alive and well; sometimes that he had been wounded; and, sometimes, that he had fallen on the field.

He was almost beside himself with anxiety and apprehension. One day, in his overmastering desire for news of his brother's fate, he pressed by a sentinel, who gave him a sharp thrust with his bayonet, inflicting a wound, the scar of which he carried to his grave. Many days passed before he learned to a certainty that his brother had fallen dead upon the field, and had been buried where he fell.

Nine months after, when the post on Bunker Hill was abandoned by the British, Dr. John Warren, accompanied by his brother Eben, was guided by an Englishman to his brother's burial-place, from which he was disinterred, and carried in solemn procession, with military and masonic escort, to the King's Chapel in Boston.

Many interesting relics of Joseph Warren are preserved. One is a small psalm book taken out of his pocket by a British soldier on the field. His sword is still in the possession of his family, and there is some reason to believe that the very bullet which pierced his brain has been identified. His father has living descendants, and the family ranks among the most distinguished in Massachusetts, after having given several highly accomplished members to the medical profession.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Rhinoceros.

This animal is a disagreeable looking beast and of no especial use to man. It does not seek the society of mankind nor does it encourage any human attempts to cultivate its acquaintance. It has long been envied by truant boys on account of its comfortably thick hide. The rhinoceros is probably a very convivial beast, though nothing definite is known, but at all times and everywhere it goes it always takes its horn, and it has been known to give others a horn, too. This animal is hunted, not for his tallow or ivory but for his hide, and the fun that the hunter can get out of it.

The rhinoceros is a distant relative of the elephant and there is that lack of cordiality between them that is often noticeable among relatives. The elephant looks down upon the rhinoceros because it is a larger animal and because the rhinoceros is poor and has no trunk, though this should not be taken to heart by the rhinoceros, as it is well known that it is not always the largest trunk that contains the most dress goods, and there are times when a thick skin is better than all the trunks in the country.

If some one would offer a medal, no doubt the utility of the rhinoceros would be discovered and properly cultivated.—*Texas Siftings.*

German Etiquette.

Perhaps the best criterion of the minuteness of German etiquette is the little unwritten code on pocket manners. German good form is shocked by the helter-skelter condition of the American pocket. A well-bred German never allows his keys and his jackknife, his small change, his shoe buttoner and his cigar cutter to jingle about loosely in his trousers' pocket. The greatest offense against German pocket manners is to carry small silver coins loose in the pocket. A German lieutenant may have only half a dollar to his name, but he carries as big a purse as if he owned all the notes of the Imperial Reichsbank. In paying for five cents' worth of beer he goes down into his trousers and draws out his flabby pocketbook with a dignity, thanking heaven that he is a mannerly, high-born Prussian and not a vulgar tradesman like the American at his side who has just slapped down on the table a mess of gold, silver, keys and a manicure apparatus. The small German schoolboy is not even allowed to carry his car fare without a purse.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The hired girl lives out all her days.

The Perfume of Flowers.

Boxes of heliotrope, mignonette and pansies, placed in windows, will sweeten the air of all dwellings.

The seamstress and all of the laboring classes should have sweet-scented plants blooming in their windows to keep the atmosphere fresh and pure, and act as a disinfectant. We can also use the petals of roses, violets, pinks, tuberoses, etc., to produce a sweet perfume for the parlor or boudoir; and by the aid of modern science it can be very easily done.

Fill a small, wide-mouthed jar with ether, and use a glass stopper, dipped in glycerine, to thoroughly exclude the air. Fill this jar with the fresh petals of any fragrant plant, cut after the dew is dry; and only the petals should be used; but clusters of heliotrope can be cut off close to the stems. Ether possesses the property of taking up the fragrant particles from flowers, and every day the old petals must be taken out and fresh ones added. Quantities of flowers are required, but when the ether is all evaporated, it will leave an essential oil of the flower, and three or four drops of it, added to deodorized alcohol, will give a delicious extract.

All delicious odors can be imprisoned in deodorized alcohol, which is made by filtering pure spirits through animal charcoal or bone black in powder. It can be used over many times, and a thick flannel bag, with a wire run around the top, will make a good filter. Fill it with bone black, and pour in the alcohol, hanging the bag over a bowl, so that the liquid will drop into it. Take jars as described above and fill half full with the alcohol, and then fill up with peach leaves, lemon peel, slices of pineapple, raspberries, cherries, strawberries—indeed, anything from which you may desire to extract essence, and you will have as fine an assortment of essences as the manufacturer can furnish you.—*Household.*

The Effect of Thunder on Dogs.

An interesting story was told last year of a supposed mad dog out in Litchfield county that was killed because of its strange conduct, and afterward it was found to have been only frightened by the thunder. It had run 12 miles and then taken to a strange house, run upstairs, and refused to stir, and so was shot. It was a Scotch collie, and those dogs are peculiarly susceptible to and utterly cowed by thunder.

There is one in this city not quite so bright as sunshine in fair weather that becomes an utter imbecile as soon as the thunder or even a fire cracker is heard. Recently, amid the distant rumble of a far-away storm, he laid aside his intelligence and ran wildly off from home without it. A long search for him proved futile, but in a couple of hours he turned up, all wet and muddy, at his owner's office, ready to be escorted home. On the penitential journey homeward they met another dog, not quite so big as this one, and at sight of the large and ruffled collie, the strange dog dropped flat and lay cringing and trembling, the victim of abject fear, until the dog scared by a crack of thunder had walked proudly by. There are all sorts of cowards.—*Hartford Courant.*

Justice in the Rough.

A newly elected Justice of the Peace not a thousand miles from Milford, delivered the following charge to the jury the other day: "Gentlemen of the Jury—Charging a jury is a new business to me, as this is my first case. You have heard all evidence in the case as well as myself: you have also heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them said, then I'll be plagued if I know what you will do. Constable, take charge of the jury."—*Milford (Ind.) Herald.*

Volcanic Japan.

Japan is the land for the observation of volcanic phenomena. Not only are there earthquake shocks nearly every day in the year, but these tremors are varied by peculiar eruptions such as that at Mount Bandai-san, which transformed the face of an entire district. Now, comes the report of a destructive eruption of a volcano on Oshima island, which destroyed half the houses on the island and the opening of the ground in Ishikawa-ken, which left a huge crevasse 1100 feet long and three feet wide. The ground sank also in some places leaving curious hollows. At the Tokio university accurate seismic observations are made, but the causes of many of these disturbances are still undetermined, and the subject is far removed from the stage of scientific accuracy.

Non-Committal.

"I say, doctor, you who know medicine from A to Izzard, what do you do yourself when you have a bad cold?"

Physician (who does not believe in giving advice gratis)—"Cough."

Would-be Purchaser—"How much for this picture?" Artist—"The price is $5000." Why, man alive! you expect to be paid for your work as if you had been dead 400 or 500 years."

The pugilist is very fond of striking features.

OSTRICH PLUMES.

Turning Feathers Into Bright Articles of Adornment.

The Work and Wages of 3000 Girls in the Metropolis.

Many delicate fingers ply dainty trades down in the old French quarter below Washington square. There is none daintier than feather curling. Could the ladies that adorn themselves with ostrich feathers see the plumes before they have passed through the deft hands of the girls that prepare them, the future wearers would, perhaps, look elsewhere for ornament. All the world knows that ostrich feathers come from South Africa. Perhaps all the world does not know that feathers from the wild ostrich are seldom or never seen in the markets of Europe and America. The cheaper plumes in their natural state look more like the tail-feathers of reddish-brown turkeys. Some are white, some black and others gray, brown and yellow. The commonest are a dirty gray, the rarest perhaps black. They reach the factories from the Custom House in large bundles, each bundle being made up of a small bunch tied with stout twine. The first process is cleansing. This is done with hot water. They come out much bedraggled, and are uglier than ever when dried.

They next pass to the dyers. These are men mostly from France and Germany. Dyeing is a costly and delicate process. Even the black feathers must be dyed, for they do not have in their natural state a uniform hue. The white feathers are bleached by a chemical process. After bleaching and dyeing comes steaming. This spreads the bedraggled plumes into some semblance of the graceful form which they are to take on when they have received the finishing touches. Once steamed the feathers are turned over to the girls.

A group of feather girls at work is a pretty sight. They sit in long rows on each side of a narrow table with great piles of fluffy plumes before them. The table is gay with every color of the rainbow varied in a dozen shades and tints. Most of the girls are of American birth, and every shop has its beauties. Many are below 15 years of age and few are above 25. The tools are simple. The first process is trimming. This is done with small scissors.

It requires great care, for a snip too much may ruin a costly plume. From the trimmer the plume goes to the sewer. Single plumes are little used now. Two of equal size are sewed together so that the upper side of one is exposed. The result is a stout double plume not easily broken. Curling is the process that brings out the real beauty of the plume. This is done with a small, dull, crooked knife of steel. After curling the plume is fluffier than ever, and its tip droops like the head of a half-grown fern. So important is this process that the whole manufacture is sometimes called "feather curling." Feathers that are not suitable for whole plumes are cut in two and made into "tips;" that is to say, the upper part is sewed on to the lower, so that a graceful, curling tip alone is seen. These tips are bunched in threes so as to form the emblem of the Prince of Wales.

Delicacy of taste and deftness of hand are the qualities necessary to success in feather curling. Two years will make a clever girl expert. Once learned the trade is profitable. In the best days of the business a skilful woman could earn from $50 to $70 a week in the busy season. Even now many women make from $18 to $25 a week.

From 1880 to 1884 ostrich feathers were the height of fashion. It was the period of large hats, and plumes were worn winter and summer. Then overproduction cheapened them; they became commonplace and presently unfashionable. For three years they were out of form, and stuffed birds, fancy feathers and what not reigned in their stead. Two years ago plumes came in again, but this spring they have again disappeared, and for the first time in seventeen years artificial flowers are fashionable. Of the 5000 girls who once curled feathers in New York scarcely 3000 have found employment this season. Next fall, however, a revival of plumes is expected, and the curlers who have been working as best they could at artificial flowers, lace making and the like will return to their old trade. The few ostrich feathers worn this spring are sage green in accordance with the prevailing fashion, but it is whispered in the French quarter that brown plumes will wave everywhere next fall.

Evolution of the Pointer Dog.

M. Pietremont has recently read a paper before the Anthropological Society of Paris, on the origin and evolution of the pointer dog, in which he states that fourteen species of house and hunting dogs are to be recognized on the monuments of Egypt, Assyria and Nineveh. But neither on these monuments nor in the works of Greek or Roman writers which he has exhaustively searched, are there any indications that pointers and setters existed as separate dogs before now.

The Locomotive in Palestine.

If the Turkish government consents it is probable that Palestine will be invaded by locomotives, and that before long the conductor will have an opportunity of calling out; "Galilee—all out for Galilee!" and in good Turkish: "Damascus passengers will please retain their seats till the train comes to a full stop!" Application has been made by Joseph Elias, formerly government engineer of Lebanon, for a commission for a railway from Haifa, on the Mediterranean, about midway between Tyre and Cæsarea, by way of Lake Galilee over the River Jordan to Damascus. Authority for the navigation of the lake and a priority of right for the extension of a line over any other applicant for three years is asked for. The line is to follow the River Kishon for six miles, going within three and three-fourths miles of Nazareth, and then ascending the valley to the water-sheds of the Jordan. The line will proceed along the northwest of the lake close to the plain of Genesaret, up the Jordan, crossing it about two miles below Merim. From that point the line turns toward the east to Damascus, a distance of 105 miles from the coast.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Pen Picture of an Arab Mare.

She was the most beautiful mare I have ever seen, of pure Najdblood, grey, with flea bitten spots, eyes too large for her head, nostrils thin and expanded, the throat of a game cock, the hair of her mane and tail so fine and soft that the most beautiful woman might have been proud of such a texture, and her skin so thin and soft that the thorn bushes through which I rode her used to tear it; and after many of my runs through the jungle I have had her, bleeding from the thorns, looking as if she had been practiced upon with a light sabre. She was what you consider in England a pony, fourteen hands one and one-half inches high; but she was as broad almost as a dray horse, and her tail was set up so high that as she moved about her loose box you could, stooping, walk between it and the ground. Her feet were black and hard, and the tendons below her hocks and knees were like harp strings. Add to this that her her head was so lean that you might have boiled it without obtaining any flesh from it and you have a picture of what this desert born mare was, Major Shakespeare.—*Horse and Stable.*

Curious Facts About Malaria.

In certain experiments made by the help of the Prince of Teano, an examination of air taken from the Roman marshes showed that in malarious districts the poison is raised above the level of the ground even before the time when the infection becomes manifest in man. That cultivation of the soil destroys malaria was proved by this experiment. Two rabits were inoculated with soil from a Roman garden, the one from some long-used vegetable mold, the other from some adjacent clay; in the former the fever was much more marked than in the latter. Peat is said to have powerful antiseptic properties to malaria. Thus there is no malaria in certain marshy districts of Ireland and Scotland because of the presence of peat, nor in our own Dismal Swamp for the same reason. It is found also that malaria is not uniformly spread, a wayside hedge or a belt of trees acting as a filter and the leeward or windward side of a mound making a difference between security and danger. Thus in the Roman Campagna one house will be fever-stricken, while another, a few yards off will be free from disease.

Thoroughbred and Standard Horses.

A horse may have been bred up to a certain ideal or approved "standard," and yet be far removed from a thoroughbred animal. Then again, a thoroughbred may have faults and blemishes which may be sufficient to exclude him from a position of a "standard" or model animal; consequently the word is not always an equivalent nor a synonyme of thoroughbred when applied to horses. In Europe the name thoroughbred is applied only to the English racehorse, and it means full-blooded or a breed descended from the best blood and through a long line of ancestry without admixture with other animals or varieties of the same race. The Cleveland bays, Clydesdales and several other English breeds are considered pure bloods, and have long been bred to a certain approved standard of excellence. Still they are rarely referred to under the name of thoroughbred, although some European authorities admit that the Cleveland bay is now nearly a thoroughbred.

A Real Treasure.

He—"Oh, what a treasure it would be to possess you Miss de Boodle! I should rest content the remainder of my life."

She—"No doubt, as you know very well that pa retired on a cool million."—*Judge.*

Fell a Victim.

Tom—"What has become of that young man who achieved some fame by the publication of an essay on 'The Foolishness of Marriage?'"

Dick—"What's become of him? Let me think. Oh yes; he got married."

BIG BANKING ENTERPRISE.

A Syndicate Puts Up $15,000,000 to Boom Beet Sugar.

A conference of delegates from the countries engaged in the production of beet sugar was held in Brussels, Belgium. The conference founded a syndicate bank, which will establish branches and agencies in all the principal cities of the world. The capital will be $15,130,000. The bank will do no speculative business, but will sell sugar on commission and make loans to manufacturers. The profits of the bank will be divided among the members of the syndicate. The bank will also furnish the members with news concerning the sugar market. The books for subscription to the capital stock were to be opened simultaneously in the European centers.

A NATIONAL GAS TRUST.

Gigantic Scheme to Furnish Cheap Gas All Over the United States.

Representatives of an English syndicate are in Chicago for the purpose of buying the Gas Trust plants, and they propose to furnish gas at twenty-five cents per 1000 feet. The syndicate proposes to organize a company with a capital of $30,000,000 and to put in plants for making cheap gas all the United States, following the line of least resistance and largest profits. If the local capitalists accept the proposition made by the syndicate the work will begin at once, as plenty of capital is said to be behind the Englishmen.

THE LABOR WORLD.

WE have 6000 furniture mills.

CHICAGO has 40,000 idle people.

STRIKES in Germany are subsiding.

THE bolt and nut makers have a trust.

THE bottom has dropped out of the Maine saw-mill strike.

THE Clyde (Scotland) shipbuilders have given notice of a lockout.

ENGLISH barbers earn less than half the wages that American barbers do.

THE wages of hod carriers in the country towns of England are $3 per week.

DRESSMAKERS say the most unjust employers are those among their own sex.

THE coal miners of Illinois are on strike because they cannot live on $17 per month.

RUSSIA has 488 cotton-weaving establishments, which give employment to 80,500 people.

RUSSIA has declined to take part in the International Labor Congress at Berne, Switzerland.

BIRMINGHAM (England) bricklayers demand an increase, their first complaint in twenty years.

THE small machine shops between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi River are crowded with work.

THE workers in the Hematite Iron Works, Barrow-in-Furness, England, earn from $7 to $9 a week and work eleven hours a day.

THE dressmakers in Meritt, Mo., have organized themselves into a society for the regulation of wages and protection against the avarice of unscrupulous employers.

THE movement to unite the various branches of railway employes progressed so far at Chicago as to combine the firemen, brakemen and switchmen into one federation.

ACCORDING to the latest report the National Building Laborers' Union has now thirty-seven branches, with a membership of nearly 8000. The national secretary of the union says that it is growing rapidly.

IT is reported from England that the 20,000 South Staffordshire miners who recently threatened to strike have accepted the offered advance of twenty-five per cent. in wages, with the promise of an equal advance in the autumn.

THE recent eight-hour demonstration of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago was a great success. About 4000 men took part in the parade. Samuel Gompers, of New York, and Mayor Cregier made speeches.

THE greatest strikers in the world are the ship-builders of Harland & Wolff's yard, Queen's Island, Belfast, Ireland. They are almost constantly either on strike, recovering from the effects of a strike or projecting a new strike.

IN Larenton, Ill., there is a woman carpenter who has a shop of her own and does light carpentry, but employs men to do the heavy work. Her own work is said to be remarkable for its neatness, and she is a very rapid workwoman.

THERE are twenty cotton factories now in operation in Japan, with 82,680 spindles and employing about 5000 workingmen. Their wages are about $5 per week, which is ten times the amount craftsmen of any kind received in Japan ten years ago.

THERE is a great feeling in London at present against the employment of any more female type-setters. The employers say that one or two women in an office can take the attention of the men away so much that they cannot set as "clean" work as they would otherwise do.

THE men who were engaged in repairing the damage done by the flood along the Pennsylvania Railroad line, in the Conemaugh Valley, will, it is stated, be paid double wages for every hour they worked. Each man will also be given an additional gratuity of $5.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are no hotels in Alaska.

A BOOK trust is to be established.

CHICAGO now has 174 square miles.

THERE are 750,000 people in Hayti.

CHICAGO is taking in all its suburbs.

THERE are 170,000 Mormons in Utah.

THE whisky trust includes 120 distilleries.

THE forest fires in Montana are spreading.

NEARLY every city has a "fresh air fund."

THE prospect is for a fairly good crop of hay.

THE pay of a Haytian soldier is seven cents a day.

MAINE has been shaken up by an earthquake.

WOMEN doctors in the United States muster 9000.

A SMALL green fly is infesting the Canadian wheat crop.

IN Texas the calf crop is larger than ever before known.

IOWA proposes to build a $100,000 soldiers' monument at Des Moines.

SAVANNAH intends spending $120,000 in improving her water supply.

PRICES for berries are averaging considerably higher than last year.

IT is said that 80,000 persons go out of New York city every summer.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., is to build a sewer to the ocean at a cost of $6,000,000.

SEVEN State Senators are to be elected from New York city next November.

THE Paris police have put a stop to the bull fights at the Exposition grounds.

THE recount of the votes cast for Governor of West Virginia is going on slowly.

NICARAGUA and Costa Rica are about to come to blows over the Nicaragua Canal.

THE offers received at Johnstown, Penn., to adopt orphans is far in excess of the supply.

BUFFALO BILL, it is reported, is going to teach 100 French officers to ride in the American style.

NEW YORK is to have a new fireboat for river conflagrations, with heat screens and a self-spraying apparatus.

THERE is about $70,000,000 in the United Treasury in excess of actual requirements for obligations outstanding.

THE Snowdon Mountain, the loftiest mountain in Wales, has been sold for $28,750. It forms part of a freehold estate.

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO persons died from violence in New York during the year ending June 30.

THE number of candidates for admission to Harvard College is 700, of whom over 350 hope to enter in 1889, and the rest in 1890.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

A PRESENT QUESTION.

One of the leading journals of the country takes the position that if educating a woman according to the regulations of the present exclusive schools for young ladies unfits them to take charge, preside over, and administer well the affairs of a household, the less of it the better for the world. A true woman is grand in her life and love. In her home she is a veritable queen. But any education, polish or improvement which renders her less the udrivalled, supreme divine inspiration that she is as sister, wife and mother, dethrones the sweetest and purest being that makes home such a blessing that millions cling to them in preference of going to heaven.

God made woman, and man should be careful in improving and adorning that much of the original beauty, purity and polish are not marred by mistaken fashion and folly. Educate the girls, but not away from being God's best and purest gift to man. Any education which makes a woman begin to doubt her great mission, and to fill her mind with crotchety criticisms, dogmatic innovations and pedantic notions of what her life is or ought to be, is alienating, and depriving her of her legal right to the throne of supreme happiness and bliss.

That education which fills the heart with cheerful songs of love and kindness and the world's darkest hours, which with its mission will sweeten labor when worldly wealth fades or goes up in smoke, or which will aid in administering soothing balm when the head is faint or the heart is sick, or opens the fountains of sympathy in times of grief and sorrow, is the kind of education which make a diploma worth more than diadems of gold or precious stones.

But when the schools and society tend to steal from woman her crown of happiness—the sweetest blessings of home, sister, wife and mother—which are the highest of all human joys, it will be a sad day for the human family. God help the woman, who runs blind in fashionable society and vain amusements those satisfying joys which her heart and soul were made to enjoy.

A GOOD SHOWING.

The people of the Territories of North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana and Idaho ar holding Conventions preliminary to admission into the Union. When these five new States shall have been duly organized and represented in Congress it will make thirty States in addition to the original thirteen that elected George Washington President in 1789. This is a good showing for a century, but not better than that made in every avenue of civilization, freedom, and progress.

Some of England's political prophets took delight at the beginning in predicting that the thirteen would prove an unlucky number, and that America's free institutions would not prove sufficiently cohesive to stand the strain for any length of time. The century's experience, however, has shown not only to England but to all other enemies that it was decidedly unlucky to attempt to block the progress of her triumphal car.

A leading Democrat said recently: The trouble about your man Harrison is that he is makeing a good President, too good for us. Never mind about the little postoffices; we all do that, but most of the big appointments are just right bar the fact that the men are not Democrats as they would hav been if our people had not gone into the swamp after new lights. We shant do it again though. Perhaps.

"American," says "The Courier-Journal," "know how to work, but they do not know how to rest." They might learn now by watching the Democratic party. Its defeat last fall means that the people intend that it shall rest for the next quarter of a century or longer.

Commissioner General Franklin cables Secretary Rush that the American agricultural exhibit at Paris is excellent in all respects. It is lucky that the big squash and pumpkin came to the resene for the geueral display of American products is very poor.

The American Economist states that the cost of living in the United States has decreased 50 per cent, while the wages of labor have increased 50 per cent within the last hundred years.

Dennis Hanks the boy companion and life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln hos diep at his home in Illinois. He was one of the old friends whom Lincoln always kept very near his heart.

The sickly green stamp is to go and its successor will be a brilliant carmine. Thus does this Administration help to paint the country red.

DR. GRISSOM.

The CAROLINIAN has refrained from noticing the trial of Dr. Grissom, Superintendant of the Insane Asylum, because it preferred to wait until all the evidence was in to see whether the serious charges could be sustained. They *have not been—not one of them.* The prosecution is shown to be one of jealousy, envy and disappointed ambition, based upon the complaints of discharged and dissatisfied employes and disappointed subordinate officers. Indeed, the animus revealed—the marplotting to assassinate the character of the man they wanted to "get even with" is simply infamous.

The CAROLINIAN has known Dr. Grissom for years. It has been proud of him as an eminent and honored citizen of the State and as a distinguished and widely quoted authority in his chosen profession, and it has always believed him to be a true and worthy man. The ordeal through which his malicious *persecutors* have just made him pass has in no wise changed its opinion.

Does the esteemed *North Star* wish to be understood that any Republican paper in the North has *editorially* mentioned Congressman Brower as a possible candidate for Speaker? There are Democratic papers, to be sure, that have been diverting themselves with conjectures as to what would happen if three or four Republican members of the House should get together and dictate terms to the Republican majority and arrange deals with the Democrats. The wish is "father to the thought." It is only a midsummer diversion—nothing more.

Edward A. Oldham esq., formerly of Winston, this State, but for some time editor of *The World* at Charleston, S. C. has purchased the *Tobacco Plant* at Durham, and will change the name to The Globe. Mr. Oldham is an able and accomplished writer.

Secretary Windom's decision against the shipping of laborers to this country by the London Immigration Bureau will meet with general approval. London is not particularly interested in the prosperity of the American laborer.

The Democrats and Mugwumps on the back seats might as well keep still. There is not and will not be any trouble in Harrison's Cabinet. Everything is runningharmoniously.

Ex-Congressman John Nichols has been appointed Chief of the Mail and File Division of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1889.

The President returned to Washington Wednesday, held a Cabinet meeting on Thursday besides transacting a considerable amount of other business and this afternoon or to-morrow he will go to Deer Park again, and the chances are that Washington will see him no more for some weeks, he having almost decided to hold the few Cabinet meetings that will be necessary between now and September at Deer Park. He finds that he can do a great deal more work at Deer Park than at the White House.

Pension Commissioner Tanner has decided to reorganize the medical division of his office. Several medical examiners who were democrats were dismissed this week and more are to follow shortly. It is needless to say that their successors will in every case be good republicans. There is no mugwumpery about Commissioner Tanner.

Judge Tyner, law officer of the Post office department, has been quite ill for some days. He has been taken to Deer Park by order of his physicians.

The Ohio republican association held a enthusiastic Foraker ratification meeting this week. Sixth Auditor Coulter, the man who recently demanded the resignation of every democratic chief of division in his office, was the speaker that pleased the "boys" most.

Secretary Noble says that all the talk about the cattle companies making a lease with the Cherokee Indians and preventing the Government from opening the Cherokee strip for settlement, is the veriest bosh.

The Civil Service Commission has dumped a nice mess into the lap of Postmaster General Wanamaker. It consists of a lot of evidence taken by the Commission in regard to violations of law by the post office officials at Grand Rapids, Michigan. It is as choice a lot of swearing as anybody ever saw outside the pages of a sensational novel For instance, two men make affidavit before the Commission that they were compelled by an official to pay a political contribution in October, 1888, under a threat of dismissal. The official charged with making this forced collection turned over to the Commission affidavits made by these same men stating that they had not been asked to make and had not made any contributions during the last campaign. The Commission can hardly be blamed for wanting to get rid of this case.

The attempt on the part of Secretary Blaine's enemies to make him out such a sick man that he must resign proved as big a failure as its predecessors of the same kind. These absurd rumors are becoming monotonous.

The Scotland Neck Democrat says W. F. Butterworth sent us recently a bunch of oats measuring 70 inches high. We learn that he had quite a quantity of them this season that would average 65 inches.

A Letter from Hon Aug. M. Moore.

EDITOR CAROLINIAN:

I am not unmindful of your request to write, as this letter will show.

Leaving Washington City in the night we saw but little of the country until we passed Pittsburg, when we noted the fine residences and ornamented groves and grounds with which wealth and a refined taste have adorned the landscape. We enter Ohio, a grand State that combines unlimited agricultural and manufacturing greatness. The yellow wheat and the rolling lands, a mass of luxuriant red clover and fine grass on which herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are constantly grazing attract attention, and as we enter Indiana the same unvarying evidences of thrift and progress are apparent. One who has lived in the South all his life, and to whom this country is so great a surprise, can only hope that his people will put "old things behind them" and learn the value of time and the use of machinery and improved implements.

Taking a sleeper at Chicago, we have no opportunity of seeing Illinois, but the next morning found us sweeping through Iowa —one of the finest farming sections in the world. The Eastern portion is prairie and rolling country, and flourishing towns and cities are located every few miles along the railroads. The hill sides verdant with fine wheat, clover, grass, corn and oats, whilst the prairie is cultivated in corn or set with native grass. Fattening herds of cattle are constantly seen and horses and colts graze on the fertile pastures. There are no cypress nor willows, and cottonwoods along the small streams, or clumps of the same kind of trees which settlers on the prairies have planted for their own comfort and in obedience to the laws of the State. We entered the fine State of Iowa, passed through Sioux City, a place of more than five thousand inhabitants and soon entered South Dakota. Our road run over a beautiful prairie between the Sonix and Missouri rivers and presenting the same features of soil, productions and cultivation which are seen in Southern Iowa.

About sixty miles from Sioux City we came to Yankton, a former capital of Dakota and beautifully located on the Missouri, where we tarried over Sunday. Ex-Gov. Pennington, formerly of North Carolina, lives there, and learning of our arrival called on my wife and myself Sunday afternoon, and drove me around the city and several miles over the prairie. An Asylum for the insane was located near the city some years ago, and it is a fine, large and handsome building, well supported and well managed. The Governor was exceedingly courteous and gave us a cordial invitation to remain over and be his guests for a week. He is popular with the people of Dakota and his administration is often referred to in terms of high praise.

Just here I will mention a little story that was told me by a barber in Yankton whilst he was doing away with disagreeable evidences of my long journey. Learning from me that I was from the South, he asked me what impression I had of the country before coming West, and on my telling him that we had an idea that life was cheap and many people were walking arsenals, he laughed and said that some time since a New York man put in an appearance at Yankton, for the purpose of hunting on the plains. He appeared on the streets with several revolvers and a large bowie-knife buckled around his person, and people he met would turn around and stare at him, so that his attention was called to it. So he went in to shave up and enquired of this barber what was the matter with him, that everybody was staring at him. He was told because of his pistols and knife, and he remarked in surprise that he thought when he left New York that a man to be in the fashion out West must carry plenty of arms and show them.

I mention this, and also to say that in all my travel not one person have I seen with gun, rifle, pistol or knife, except a few Indians policeman at Chamberlain on the 4th of July.

Mitchell, the county seat of Davison, is a prairie city of about five thousand inhabitants, and is located two miles from Sioux river, a tributary of the Missouri, and emptying into that river at Yankton, seventy-five miles south-east. There are some very fine public and private buildings here, and five railroads, over which trains are coming and going many times in the day and night. The stores and banks are handsomely and substantially built of brick or Sioux Falls granite, and the fronts of the buildings on the principal streets are of large plate glass and ornamental finish.

Here, as in every Western city, are handsome public school houses, where all children are required to enter school and receive instruction from competent teachers. The Methodist Female University was destroyed by fire but is now being rebuilt here and will soon be completed. It will cost $100,000 and this city has contributed $20,000 to that fund.

One cannot but admire the earnest efforts and the liberal contributions these Western people make for educational purposes. In this, as in many other things, they are laying the foundations of future wealth and prosperity broad and wisely, for if ignorance and vice are twin sisters, education and morality will be the sign posts of that high civilization which will make this Western country the most desirable in the world.

The people seem to be animated with the hearty desire to adopt broad and liberal laws, and to extend to every new comer a generous hospitality and a God speed in every honorable business enterprise.

There is no sectionalism, and there is the fullest toleration of political and religious convictions; one never hears the war mentioned except to regret its necessity and the hope and belief that the people of the whole country will be friends forever.

With my wife, I went to Chamberlain on the 4th of July, at which time and place about 3000 Crow Indians met Gen. Crook, Ex-Gov. Foster and General Warner, the United States Commissioners. Our train passed through several towns and cities, at each of which large crowds were celebrating the day.

Gen. Crook, the Commissioners, and one or two local speakers delivered addresses to the people, and the writer and his wife were provided with comfortable seats on the platform. Some acquaintances from Mitchell introduced me as an ex-Confederate soldier to a number of the G. A. R., and it seemed that there was nothing in Chamberlain too good for us, and certainly no effort was lacking on the part of new acquaintances to make our time pleasant.

And the same generous treatment is extended to us by every one we meet, so that one feels that he is not in a land of strangers but verily has come among friends.

As I have remarked there was 3000 Indians who met the Commissioners to talk about the cession of a large part of the reservation to the Government, and the difficult and delicate mission will be successfully accomplished. It will result in good to the Indians and is a necessity to the Government, because the active and intelligent white man cannot be kept away from those fertile lands.

But Eastern people make a sad mistake in commiserating the unfortunate condition of the poor Indian. Until I saw the red man in his natural or normal state, my opinions were quite different from those I have entertained since the 4th of July. The Indian is the dirtiest, vilest and most disgusting of all races on this continent. Cleanliness they abhor, and ugliness is their distinguishing mark. The squaws are horribly ugly, and where the ideal of a beautiful Indian maiden first originated is to me a serious puzzle. Nearly every one who was not repulsively ugly carried in her arms a mangy little pup, which seemed to be her ideal of a pet. Among the younger Indians were several boys and girls who are being educated, and these are of a much better class, and are much tidier and more intelligent than the others. The young men have their hair cut short and dress in citizens clothes; the girls plait their hair and tie it with ribbons, wear straw hats and plain but decent dresses; but the favorite costume of an old Indian is a pair of old army pants, with a white or calico shirt worn outside and hanging loose, and a striped vest around his body.

White Ghost, the great chief of the Crow Creek Indians, wore a straw hat, a colored shirt, black alapaca coat, dirt colored pants and carried on his arm a calico bag, containing his pipe and tobacco, whilst he carried in one hand a turkey wing for a fan and in the other hand a parasol handle for a walking cane. I met the Chief and had a little talk with him. He wears his clothes like any decent white man, and was not filthy. Black Antilope, also called Prince of Wales is another decent Indian. I called him by the latter name, and coming on the platform introduced him to my wife. Iron Nation a great Chief of the Sioux was also at Chamberlain as was also Old Man Afraid of his Horses. The former wore green spectacles, had on a Cleve land white hat, and wore a dirty white shirt outside his pants. Both Chiefs were dudes.

One Indian, R. B. Howe, is educated, dresses well, wears a watch and chain, and is a mail contractor. He has two daughters and he says that to any decent white man who will marry a daughter he will give 160 acres of good land, fifty ponies and 150 head of cattle and $1000 in money. The man must be clear blooded, have good credentials and no Irishman need apply. Can't you find some bachelor or widower that will fill the bill? I hear the girls are educated and not very ugly.

There was some pathos in what was said during the conference between Gen. Crook and the Indians One Chief speaking for his tribe said: "The great Father at Washington has been very good to us, and as he wants some of our lands we will let him have it, for he has fed us since the game has been killed or has gone, and he has given us clothes now that we can get no skins from the buffalo or the antelope. But our people have to leave these hills which we love, and where our fathers lived long before the white man came to our prairies. We have decided to let our great Father have our lands but want him to leave us some for ourselves, and our papooses when we are gone."

Were I not aware of the fact that my letter is already too long, I would tell you of the improved implements and machinery in use among Western farmers; how two men with plows working four rows at a time, cultivate 150 acres in corn and make from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre; how in North Dakota a wheat farmer will cut, bind, thresh and clean 5,000 bushels of wheat in one day and put it on cars waiting on a side track on his farm; how the cows yield from 15 to 20 quarts of milk per day, and hogs weighing 700 pounds are seen on every farm, and many other things that sound as wonderful, but yet are true.

This is a great country for men who are willing to work, but a poor place for idle and vicious people. The soil cannot be excelled in fertility, nor can its productiveness be over-taxed, and here will industrious and intelligent people prosper, as they ought to prosper, and a few years hence will be found a population far exceeding that of any of the Southern States.

Immigration is constantly flowing to South Dakota, and wealth is increasing as the country is being developed. Land can be bought at low figures and on easy terms; the cost of living is reasonable, and every fair inducement is offered to persons who come here to reside.

The laws of landlord and tenant and of mechanic and laborer are equitable and just and easily understood; and crime and immorality are quickly punished, and therefore there is little of either.

There are good hotels at Mitchell, well kept and at reasonabe prices, and the proprietors are exceedingly clever and hospitable. One other North Carolinian, my old friend Everett Smith, formerly of Winston, resides here with his interesting and excellent family. They have endeared us to their city, and shown every kindness in their power. They are old settlers, having come here five years ago, and are very popular with all good people.

And now I must close with kind remembrances to all old friends, and the hope that at no distant day I may welcome some of them to this beautiful prairie city.

A. M. MOORE.

MITCHELL, S. D.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and paiuful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel that they owe their restoration to health to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

A TOUGH WORLD FOR FLOSSIE

Flossie is six years old, "Mamma," she asked one day, "if I get married will I have to have a husband like pa?"

"Yes," replied the mother with an amused smile.

"And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?"

"Yes."

"Mamma" (after a pause,) "it's a tough world for us women, ain't it?" Binghamton Republican.

WHERE THREE IS A CROWD.

Little Bobby: Ma, will I go to heaven when I die?

Mother: If you are a good boy you will.

Will you go too?

I hope so, Bobby.

And will pa?

Yes, we will all be there sometime.

Bobby didn't seem altogether satisfied, but after some thought he said: I don't see how I'm going to have much fun. —Texas Sittings.

IMPATIENCE REBUKED.

Teacher—"Benjamin, how many times must I tell you not to snap your fingers? Now put down your hand and keep still. I shall hear what you have to say presently. (Five minutes later.) "Now, then, Benjamin, what is it that you want to say?"

Benjamin—"There was a tramp in the hall a while ago, and I saw him go off with your gold-headed parasol"—N. Y. Sun

A TRIFLE HEAVY.

Mr. Youngcouple: "What is this cake you have made darling?"

Mrs. Youngcouple: "A pound cake sweetest."

"I think there must have been something the matter with the scales." Burlington Free Press.

A JUDICIOUS DISTINCTION.

Little Howard had been told that he must be punished, but that he could choose between a whipping or being shut in a dark closet.

After a moment's serious thought he said: "Well, papa, if mamma'll do it, I doss I'll be whipped, but if oo's doin' to whip me, dess I'll be shut up."—Youth's Companion.

WHAT WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY

New York Tribune.

During the last ten years Americans have contributed $20,000,000 to relieve suffering caused by disaster or epidemics. Not such a very bad record for a nation of money-worshipers.

CLEARLY OF ANOTHER GENUS.

From the New York Telegram.

It was at first thought that the new grain bug out in Indiana was a Mugwump, because no one could fix its pedigree, but the insect propagates so fast that one female has two million descendants in twenty days. This rate of interest takes it out of the Mugwump column.

A RUINED HOME.

Our house is on fire! Our home is burning up!! What cry so piercing to the soul! Fire, indeed, is terrible when it destroys the inanimate things we love, but how much more terrible when it destroys the living tissues of the flesh! Fire in the blood, how cruel in its effect! Covering the fair skin with spots and blemishes. Twinging the limbs and joints with aches and pains, creating ulcers and running sores. Singeing the very roots of the hair and causing it to fall dead away. Cramping the functions of the liver and kidneys, with internal swellings and sores. Disfiguring form and features. Thank Heaven, in the midst of such fearful conflagration a cure, safe, sure and QUICK CURE for consumption is quick in its effect, comes to smash. It is Botanic Blood Balm, made in the beautiful city of Atlanta, Ga. An illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., is filled with most convincing proof of its unquestionable merit.

☞ Robert Ward, Macon, Ga., writes: "For twelve or fourteen years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of blood poison. My head, face and shoulders became almost a mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of most noted blood remedies and employed nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said that I must surely BAD BLOOD die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery. I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, so this became a burden to me. I chanced to see an advertisement of Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) and when eight or ten bottles had been used I was pronounced sound and well. Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking like a man who had been burned and then restored. My case was well known in this county."

Lew Johnson, Atlanta, Ga., Miss., writes: "My ears and scalp were terribly covered with sores and all my hair came out. I was also terribly nervous and became a mere skeleton. After using S. S. S. and the sores are going away, and my strength is coming back." Ga.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

☞ A full supply of Metallic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand.

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.

But hustle right off and get the pick of the ice New Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts., Elizabeth City.

J. H. HARRIS,
—WITH—
CALEB HALEY & CO
Wholesale Commission Commission Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 FULTON MARKET,
NEW YORK

☞ The sale of North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Stencils and Stationary on application.

Ask your Grocer for

THE
Premier Flour
OF AMERICA.

The C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY begs to refer Flour dealers and consumers to above cut of our well known brand "PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT," and respectfully asks them to see that the word "PATAPSCO" and name of the Company are on every package. "Flour branded only" "Superlative Patent" is not manufactured by us

☞ FOR SALE BY J. B. FLORA.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG CO, Baltimore

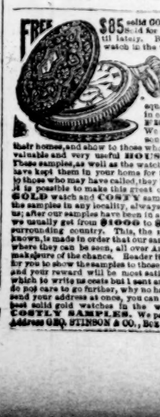
SHERIFF'S SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA—Pasquotank County
In the Superior Court.

Jno. L. Hinton, Plaintiff, vs Griffin Pritchard, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court Pasquotank County, in the above entitled action, I will on Monday 5th day of August 1889 at 12 o'clock m. at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said execution the following described Town Lot, to wit: Beginning at the corner of Pearl and Martin st. and running N. along East side of Martin st. about 150 feet to the line of Mrs. E. Owens, thence an Easterly course about 185 feet to the lot belonging to the heirs of G. W. Charles and W. F. Martin, thence a South course along the line of said Charles and Martin about 150 feet to Pearl st., thence West along the N. side of Pearl st, about 185 feet to the place of beginning, containing three fourths of an acre. April 29th, 1889.

T. P WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank County.

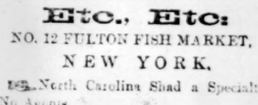


$85 solid GOLD WATCH $3.85 FREE
Sold for $100 to introduce it. Sent $3.85 till latest. Best watch in the world. Perfect time keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Handsome and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free and after you have kept them in your home for 6 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples to any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $2500 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card only will to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 888, PORTLAND, MAINE.

T. Lanphear. J. W. Haff
LANPHEAR & HAFF.
Wholesale Commission Dealers

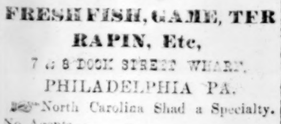
In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.
☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

HINCHMAN SON & CO,
Wholesale Commission Dealers



FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA PA.
☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

H. M. ROGERS. A. M. ROGERS. H. C. ROGERS.
H. M. ROGERS & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers
IN
All Kinds of Fish.



11 ulton Fish Market & 207 Front St.
NEW YORK.
Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.
☞ SHAD A SPECIALTY ☜

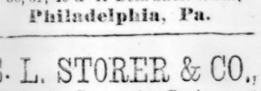
O. S. HARDING & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers in
FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,
Nos 9 & 10 Dock Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
☞ Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

S. T. SKIDMORE.
Wholesale Commission Dealer
—IN ALL KINDS OF—

Fresh Fish.
142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.

C. G. LINDER. J. A. LINDER.
C. G. LINDER & BRO,
SUCCESSORS TO A. B. HIGBIE & CO.
Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN
FRESH FISH,



GAME & TERRAPIN
30, 31, 40 & 41 Dock Street Wharf,
Philadelphia, Pa.

S. L. STORER & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,
19 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
☞ Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.

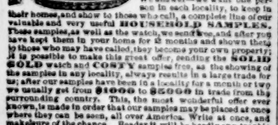
DAVENPORT & MORRIS
WHOLESAL ROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash
On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

SAMUEL B. MILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER
S. B. MILLER & CO,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS
NO. 7 FULTON MARKET
NEW YORK.
☞ Shad aSpecialy ☜



Superior to all Substitutes
For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. 8 pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

JACOB SALOMONSKY
The Grandest Display of
CLOTHING
—AND—
DRESS GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
☞ Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH, Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!
Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS.
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.
J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N. C.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

For Consumption Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Voorhees, New York City; Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.; Fidelia A. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Inverness, Scotland; Emma Cooper, Utila, Spanish Honduras; M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.; James Moore, Supt Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"*Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results,*" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS.
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPPA TENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHAD GILL NETS.
We offer the best COTTON GILL NETS, we are capable of making with our long experience for 1890, and ask patrons to send in their kind orders as early as possible, so we can have time to carefully prepare them. Will deliver at time wanted.
WILLIAM STOWE,
Gloucester Net & Twine Co.,
may 8-6m. BOSTON

$25 Sewing Machine FREE
To at once introduce it into all parts, for trade in all parts, for placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our valuable and useful samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out before patents run out it sold for $25, with the attachments, and now sells for $15.00. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure one of the best sewing-machines in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 760, Augusta, Maine.

GOOD NEWS

TO ALL!

I shall offer my entire Stock of fine Boots and Shoes at and below Cost.

Gent's Fine Shoes.

I am now offering the latest fine Shoes at Manufacturer's prices, which will save you 25 per cent by buying your Goods of H. WEISEL.

On account of ill health, and discontinuing business, I am now selling at Cost.

Boy's Shoes,

My stock of Boy's Shoes will be sold regardless of cost. Shoes at $1.00 worth $1.25; shoes at $1.25 worth $1.50; shoes at $1.50 worth $1.60, and many other styles—all of which must be sold.

Children's Shoes.

Now is your only chance to buy your Children's Shoes at and below cost.—Shoes formerly $1.25 now only $1.00; shoes formerly $1.50 now only $1.25; shoes formerly $2.00 now only $1.50. I have on hand a few pairs of Children's Shoes which I will offer you regardless of cost, as these goods must be sold within the next 60 days.

Ladie's Shoes.

I have a full and complete assortment of Ladies fine Shoes, which will be sold at a big reduced price; also a full line of ordinary Service Shoes, which I will likewise sell below cost. Shoes that sold for $1.25 can be bought now for $1.00; shoes that sold for $1.50 a pair now at $1.25; shoes formerly $1.75 can be bought now at $1.50; shoes formerly $2.00 now at $1.75; and many other kinds which I will sell below actual cost.

Misses Shoes.

I will now offer Misses Shoes, all sizes, at Manufacturer's cost prices. Misses Shoes selling at $1.25 a pair now at $1.00; shoes selling for $1.50 a pair now at $1.25; shoes selling at $1.75 now at $1.50; shoes selling at $2.00 now at $1.75 a pair. And a full line of Misses very fine Shoes that will be sold regardless of cost.

Infants Shoes.

My stock of Infant's Shoes is full and complete, which I will sell at cut-rate prices. These goods are worth double the money, and are of very fine quality and can be bought now from 25 cents up.

Infant's fine Shoes, all sizes, that sold for $1.35 now at $1.15 a pair. Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, with and without heels, from 50c up. These prices are at half value, and worth double the money.

Trunks & Valices.

I have just received a full stock of Trunks and Valices, which I will sell below cost. These prices are to suit every one. Trunks selling from $2.00 and $2.25, I will sell at $1.50 a piece. Trunks selling at $3.00 worth $3.75. Trunks at $4.00 worth $5.00. Trunks at $5.75 are worth $6.75; and many other prices too numerous to mention. I have a few Valices on hand from 50c up.

I have also a few Travelin5 Bags, selling at $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 up, that can be bought now at half price.

Hats and Caps.

I am going to offer my entire line of the latest styles of Hats ever shown in Elizabeth City, such as the celebrated Rossmore, Dunlap, Martin, Yeoman and Miller styles at a big reduction in prices.—These goods are the best quality and will be sold below cost. I am selling them from 85c up, So you need not be without a nice hat cheap.

Just look in H. WEISEL'S Show Window and see what he throws at you for $1.40, which are actually far below cost, but the goods must be sold.

Come one! Come all! and be convinced.

☞Also a few fine CAPS, which I will close out to you from 25c up. They are at one-fourth their value.

Clothing Department.

I have, without a doubt, the best selected Stock of MENS, YOUTHS and BOYS CLOTHING ever brought to this City and am selling them at prices that will astonish any one who is a judge of them. Now take Black Corkscrews, for instance; There are numerous grades, shapes, styles and colors. We have them in Prince Albert's; 1 B Cutaways; Round & Straight Cut Sacks, from $5.00 to $18.00. I have also some genuine imported Scotch Cassimeres and Scotch Chivoit, and the best French Imported Worsted, in all shapes grades, styles and colors, such as stripes, plaid, check, etc. I am not asking you to buy—only inviting you to give me a look and be *convinced* that I am trying to do a fair and square business and intend to carry out my intentions let come what will.

I started small, and by fair dealing I have won a TRADE that sticks to me like sealing wax on the wall. You all know that we can't sell some folks goods if we were to offer them for less than cost. Now why is that? Can't you guess? It is because they are no judge of goods, and they are strangers in the Town and havn t found out that we are ONE PRICE and do a straight business. Some people will show you Clothing and ask you $15.00 and take $8.00, and then you get the same suit we charge $6.00 for.

You see we make one ONE PRICE, and that is the LOWEST. We have a reputation for handling the most *perfect fitting Goods* in this City.

Boys Department

We have the very thing for BOYS—something that will wear and give satisfaction. We can give you a Nice Suit in Worsted Cassimere Corkscrew for $2.00 $2.50, $3.00. The Boys all like to trade here because we try to suit them. They all know what they want; and we know it, and we are going to do our best to please them. We should all try to please the Little Folks, as they will remember it when they get to be men.

We have some fine *Kilt Suit and Shirt Waist* for the Little Fellows, something never kept here before.

Now don't fail to come and see us, as our Mr Tatem, who has charge of that Department, and who is an experienced Clothing man, will take pleasure in showing You the entire stock.

And don,t forget our 49 cent Dusters.

H. WEISEL,

WATER STREET

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889.

☞How the crops are growing.

☞May all who labor receive their reward.

☞The CAROLINIAN tries to give its patrons the worth of their money.

☞Mr. Stuart Ward, a prominent citizen of Plymouth, died on the 16th inst., aged 68 years.

☞Capt Thomas Clifton, Keeper of Roanoke Light House, was stricken with paralysis one day last week.

☞On Sunday, July 21st, Mr. L. B. Curby was married to Miss Ella Pailin, both of Mount Hermon, this county.

☞At the residence of Hon. E. A. White, at Belvidere, N. C., on the 17th inst, Mr. Wm. H. Jordan was married to Miss Louisa Hollowell.

☞The new engines of the steamer "Lizzie Burrus" having been placed in position, she will, in a few days, resume her regular trips to Nag's Head.

☞Mr. O. F. Baxter jr., has made an extended lease of the Stokely farm near town, his purpose being to engage extensively in trucking. He understands the business,

☞Arrangements are being made to give a public dinner to the Confederate veterans at their reunion here next Wednesday. The CAROLINIAN is willing to lend a helping hand.

☞Attention is called to the advertisement of the Elizabeth City Academy. It is the leading educational institution in Eastern North Carolina and enjoys a deservedly high reputation.

☞The steamer "Bettie," having been inspected and licensed to carry passengers, left on Wednesday, Capt. W. H. Lyons, Master, to take the place of the Cleopatra on the line between Plymouth and Windsor.

☞The Pasquotank Rifles and Band returned on Thursday, all safe and well. Whilst they had a good time, they felt like singing "Home, sweet Home." And they were welcomed back. The old town don't seem quite so lonely.

☞Hon. Elihu A. White spent the Sabbath in Elizabeth City. He left for Washington on Monday evening where he will remain a day or two on important business and then will go direct to Raleigh. He will take charge as Collector on August 1st.

☞The letter of Aug. M. Moore esq., will be read with interest by his numerous friends in this District, as well as by the readers of the CAROLINIAN generally. It should have appeared in our last issue, but its length and the absence of our Foreman at the Encampment, obliged us to hold it over.

☞The large Saw Mill and Dry Kiln of Humphreys, Olds and Toadvine, are now in successful operation. They are getting the material on the ground for a large Planing Mill. These additional industries are important ones to our section, and the Proprietors are impressing all who meet them most favorably. They are genial and enterprising gentlemen, 'understanding and meaning business.

☞Dr. D. S. Harmon, the learned and experienced Optician, is still at the Albemarle House. As he makes no charge for examinations, it costs nothing to go and see him, and our word for it, you will not regret it, that is if you need eye glasses. We thought we knew something about the human eye, but we learned more in a half hour consultation with him than we ever did before.

——Parties wishing to consult the Doctor are requested to bring their old glasses with them.

☞Hon. C. C. Pool received a telegram on Monday from Hon. O. H. Dockery, U. S. Consul to Rio de Janerio, Brazil, offering him the position of Private Secretary. Upon considering the matter he decided to accept. He will leave home on Friday for Newport News where he will meet Col. Dockery and both take the steamer at that place. The Judges' numerous friends are sorry to have him go, but he has promised to let them hear from him occasionally through the CAROLINIAN.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked: "What does it cost to educate a young man?" That depends upon the definition you give the word "education." Also upon the young man. And upon the school or college he attends, and his habits of study, dress and conviviality. Almost everybody knows that it requires a long pocket-book to carry the average student through most of the colleges. It costs more in his senior years that it does in his freshman days. Some figures have been furnished by Yale College. From these it appears that the average expense for each freshman were during the school year just closed $790; for the sophomore year, $830; for the junior year, $884; and for the senior year, $919. Pretty steep!

☞Still they come—new subscribers to the CAROLINIAN.

☞There is room at the top, young man! Try and get there.

☞Those who starve their hens will never fatten their egg baskets.

☞Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.

☞Mr, G. B. Thompson, having no stock, declines a directorship in the Albemarle Park Association.

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fitin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

☞Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world insincerity is the most dangerous.

☞The CAROLINIAN adheres to the rule of paying no attention to anonymous correspondents. The name of the writer must be known.

——Ladies and childrens slippers at reduced prices at Fowler & Co's Get a bargain while they are going.

☞More manufacturing industries are wanted at Elizabeth City. The CAROLINIAN has said this before, but it will bear repeating.

☞The CAROLINIAN office is now fully prepared to do all kinds of job printing neatly, cheaply and promptly. Bring in your orders.

☞Said a prominent business man: "This is an age of advertising. People in business who will not advertise need not expect to compete with those who do."

—Staple groceries at standard prices at Robinson's.

☞The colored Baptists are building a new church at Riddicks Grove, Perquimans county, which will cost $1400. Elisha Overton of this place is doing the carpentering work.

—— Wise man follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞It is stated that a lady in Brooklyn has applied to the courts for an injunction restraining her husband from staying out late at night and from walking with pretty girls. Why not try it in Elizabeth City?

☞The farmer who keeps a careful account of his farm, stock and products, will be able to meet the census taker, when he comes next year, with correct statements and ,not guessed at ones

——Fowler & Co have a few pair of low quartered mens shoes that must be sold soon—about half price will get them.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked: "How many Presidents were first Governors of their own States, and what were their names?" Seven Presidents have been Governors, namely, Jefferson, Monroe, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Hayes and Cleveland.

——Examine Moses Weisels stock of Parasols and Umbrellas before buying

☞We suppose it is natural that most men want "office." But when so many apply for the same place, and all of them are good men, it is a little embarrassing both for endorsers for and dispensers of patronage. The CAROLINIAN would be glad if there were good places for all its worthy friends.

☞To several inquiries the CAROLINIAN replies that this State is divided into two Internal Revenue Districts—the Eastern and the Western, Hon. Elihu A. White being the Collector of the first and Hon. John B. Eaves of the second. The Eastern District is composed of 56 counties. This Division comprises the counties of Currituck, Camden Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde.

—Pouring oil on the troubled waters is getting to be an actual fact in the mariner's experience. We venture to say that the matrimonial voyage might be made smoother and more pleasant by letting the fire die out in your old fashioned cook stove and letting your wife do the cooking in one of those modern New Lee Stoves, sold at Robinson's.

☞A correspondent is correct in his general statement that labor itself is of little use unless the forces of nature are intelligently used. By means of his bow Crusoe reduced to his service the forces of elasticity, a great power always existing in nature. His canoe enabled him to employ another important force, the supporting power of water, to which when he made a sail he added a third, the propelling power of wind. Each addition to his power increased his supply of food while diminishing his labor. At a later period he digs holes in the ground with a stick and plants seed therein with a view to obtain the aid of certain properties of the earth and atmosphere, and the earth gave him back 5, 10 or 20 grains for one he planted. Now why did Crusoe give so much time and mind to the construction of the bow and canoe and to making holes in the earth? It was all to procure the necessaries of life.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

☞Several new and attractive features will be added to the programe of this year's exhibition of The Elizabeth City Fair. No effort will be spared to amuse as well as to interest and instruct.

LOCAL MENTION

Watermelon time has come!—Our Methodist friends had a very pleasant Sabbath School Picnic at the Park on last Thursday. Everybody was in a good humor and all, both "large and small," appeared to enjoy the occasion.—The hotel register shows a falling off in travel.—We had an agreeable visit on Thursday from Mr. U. O. Neal, a leading and active Republican of Hatteras. He is a live man.—Prof. Joyner's lecture on Thursday night was appreciated by a fair audience. He left on Monday for Hertford where he is now conducting the Perquimans county Institute.——Mr. T. M. D. Wood having severed his connection as salesman with the firm of D. J. Foley & Co., of Baltimore, left yesterday.—We were glad to have a call the other day from Mr. Z. B. Burgess, of Hatteras. We are always pleased to see our friends.—Miss Hattie Shallington, of Tyrrell, is visiting the family of Mr. Sykes on Poindexter street.—Mrs. G. Scott Bell and children are rusticating in the mountains.—Rev. J. T. Whitley will preach at the Methodist Church on next Sunday morning and night.—Miss Mattie Guirkin has returned from a pleasant visit to Hagerstown, Md.—We are gratified to learn that Mr. Hillery Weisel, who is now at Nag's Head, is improving in health.—The work on the new jail is in active progress.—Dr. McMullan and family have gone on a visit to the mountains of Virginia.—Miss Mira L. Cobb, who has been spending the past six months with her relatives here, started yesterday for her home in Chicago. She made many pleasant acquaintances and warm friends all of whom are sorry that she left.—Thanks to Geo, D. Pool for the first cantelopes we have had this season. They were good ones.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August is on our table. The completion and dedication of the National Monument to the Forefathers, at Plymouth, Mass., the corner-stone of which was laid thirty years ago, gives timliness to the well written and beautifully illustrated article on "The Pilgrim Fathers," which leads off this number. Author V. Abbot interestingly describes the new cantilever bridge over the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "The Military Road of the Caucasus," by P. J. Popoff, gives a picturesque account of this marvelous high way of Russia's Asian conquests. Ensign Wilkinson, of the Navy, gives a valuable and authoritative account of "The United States Hydrographic Office; its Evolution, its Aims and its Achievements." Other illustrated articles are: "An Old French City" (Bourges); "In the Acadian Land"; "Turenne," Louis XIV's great general; etc, The short stories, illustrated poems, miscellaneous essays, etc., are up to the first-class standard, and the new literary department begun in this number promises to be a valuable feature.

Washington Dispatch says that typhoid fever seems to be prevalent in our town several cases are reported. Is the same caused in any way by the digging of trenches, etc., in the town, for draining purposes? If so that work had better be delayed until the fall.

Minister Lincoln, Russel Harrison and Jesse Grant, each the son of a President, met at the United States Legation in London the other day.

Don't suffer from weakness and debility. Don't let gloom and despondency take possession of the human heart. Get health, get strength, get the power of endurance from using B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC.—We take the following from the Leaksville Gazette of last week in reference to the celebrated optician, Dr. D. S. Harmon.

The following testimonial was handed us by two of our most prominent physicians who desire that their friends may be benefited. The testimonials were not procured by Dr. Harmon, neither has he ever seen them:

Leaksville, N. C., April 30

Dr. D. S. Harmon.—With pleasure I must say that after examining different glasses with your instruments and comparing them with your Pebble lenses under the same test, I am fully with the superiority of your onses. I have not been able to find any glasses to read the fine print of the New York Herald; but with your Brazilian pebble the finest print is perfectly defined, and as plain and easily read as with my youthful eyes. I am at a loss to express my appreciation. There is such a vast difference that I would now be afraid of common glasses. Both by day and by lamplight, the light is soft and pleasant, without weariness or pain. I would all to try them and see for themselves.

Respy, T. D. B. Guerrant, M. D.
W. S. Martin, M. D.

Their Business Booming,

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at A Wadsworth's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1 Every bottle warranted.

Portsmouth, Lake Drummond & South Mills Railroad.

The incorporators of this proposed railroad met yesterday at the office of W. H. Stewart, and decided to open books for subscription to the capital stock at the stores of R. G. Hume and Bro., and T. J. Barlow at Deep Creek; Cornland, South Mills and Elizabeth City. About $20,000 has been already subscribed. Now if our people will enter heartily into this scheme the road can be built at an early day. Payments for stock subscription are to be made on easy terms, and there are very few of our citizens unable to subscribe for one share. Let all give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the railroad will come. —Virginian.

HOW'S THIS:

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY, & Co., Props.,
Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, wholesale druggist, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.; E. H. Van Hoosen, Cashier, Toledo Nat'l Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists

FIRST AND LAST CHANCE

New York Evening Post.

During the administration of President Hayes, when wine was rigorously excluded from all state banquets, as well as from daily menu, a saloon-keeper on an avenue leading to the Executive Mansion, along which visitors and office-seekers were most wont to travel, hung out a large sign with two inscriptions upon its opposite sides. As the visitor approached the White House he read: "First Chance for a Drink." As he returned he read: "First Chance for a Drink."

Mount Airy, N. C., March 25th, 1889.—I have been suffering for the last four years. I have been using glasses in the meantime, and for the last six months could find no glass to fit. About a month ago I went to the most eminent Oculist in Baltimore and was unsuccessful in obtaining a pair to suit. I then took a pair of Dr. D. S. Harmon's Pebble Glass on trial, and can read better and with less pain than for the last two years. So well pleased was I that I have bought two pair for fear that I might get one pair broken. I have been acquainted with Dr. Harmon two weeks and find him a perfect gentleman.

Yours truly. J. D. Smith.

The President has detailed Second Lieutenant James B Hughes, Tenth Cavalry, as professor of military science at Bingham School, Orange county, N. C.

The Lenoir Topic says that corn is $1 a bushel in Ashe county.

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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Fall Session Opens September 16th, 1889

Full corps of Teachers—all specialists. Thoroughness in our work assured. New Building, new Pianos and Organs.

Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including Tuition, Board, Lodging and Washing, will be:

In Primary Grade,	$100
In Intermediate Grade,	$110.
In Advanced Grade,	$120.

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Music Lessons, two hours per week, fifty cents per hour, Drawing Lessons in class, one dollar per month. Drawing or Painting on Chian, private lessons, 50 cents per hour.

Enrollment last year 145 students, representing seven counties. Send for catalogue. Address,

S. L. SHEEP, Principal,
Elizabeth City, N. C

July 24-3mo.

To Nag's Head!

The fast-sailing Yacht THOMAS G. HUNT, Capt. T. M. Gard, makes regular trips to Nag's Head, as follows: Leaves Elizabeth City at 8 o'clock A. M., on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and leaves Nag's Head at 8 o'clock A. M., on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare $1.

The Great Flood!

—Attention, Agents!—

The first in the field. A complete history of this terrible calamity at Johnstown has just been issued 300 pages, 25 full-page illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth, price $1.00. Discount to agents; 50 per cent. Send 25 cents for Prospectus Book and package of circulars, and go to work. Address J. S. GOLLVER, Publisher 57 Rose Street, New York

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The next session begins Sept. 5, 1889. Thorough instruction is offered in Literature, Science Philosophy and Law. Tuition $30 per session. For catalogues, address

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Mail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 12.25 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3.30 P. M.

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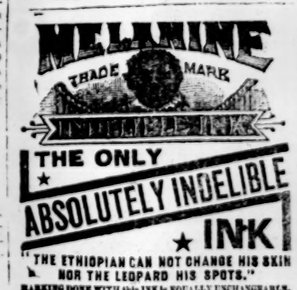

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THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

Another Victim of the Mysterious Murders in London.

A Policeman's Discovery of a Woman's Mutilated Body.

A low part of Whitechapel, London, called Old Castle street, has been the scene of another atrocious murder of the too well-known Whitechapel type. A large mass of clotted blood and traces of a desperate struggle bear testimony that "Jack the Ripper" has again resumed his deadly work of cutting up the bodies of unfortunate women.

Four months ago the extra force of London policemen and detectives who had been on duty specially for the purpose of trapping the assassin were withdrawn, as it was thought that there would be no more of such terrible outrages committed. But it seems that the cruel-hearted, unnatural beast is still living. The scene of the crime is in the same restricted area, and once again the murderer is able to shield himself from discovery so as to leave no trace.

At 1:30 the other morning a constable was walking leisurely down his beat when he noticed the form of a woman lying in the shadow of a doorway. He was about to rouse the woman when he was horrified to discover that she was dead and that there was a gaping wound in her throat. The body was lying in a pool of blood, which had run in streams from a terrible gash in the stomach, evidently inflicted by a sharp knife or razor.

An alarm was raised and a crowd of detectives were instantly on the spot. The murdered woman seemed to be about forty years of age and belonged to the most depraved class of Whitechapel unfortunates.

On September 9 last news of the murder and horrible mutilation of a depraved woman in the Whitechapel district of London was cabled all over the world. Three weeks later came the news that two other women, of similar character, had been mysteriously murdered and mutilated in the same manner. This was on September 30, and the next day all Christendom was shocked with the announcement of two more such lives sacrificed to some unknown demon in human form. The death of the eighth victim was flashed over the wires on October 3, and that of the ninth and last in 1888, on November 10. One more victim fell early this year, and only a few weeks ago fragments of a woman's body were fished out of the Thames when many or may not have been the eleventh.

Chalked upon a board surface near some of the murdered women were notices signed "Jack, the Ripper," announcing that a specified number had been slain, and that when the fifteenth had died the murderer would announce himself and surrender to the authorities. The throat of each was cut and slashes forming a cross upon the abdomen were made.

Several arrests were made, but the perpetrator of this most astounding series of murders on record has not been apprehended. Since these crimes came to light similar deeds have been reported in France, Germany, Cuba, Texas and other places, while the "Whitechapel fiend" has chased unprotected women in Boston and numerous other cities and towns of the United States.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

WILLIAMSON is back in Chicago.

LOUISVILLE has released Billy Gleason.

BALTIMORE has released Goetz and Fulmer

COLUMBUS pays Billy George $300 a month

ANDREWS now captains the Omaha Club.

GALVIN appears to be Pittsburg's mainstay in the box.

THE Dallas Club of the Texas League has suspended.

LOUISVILLE is after Joe Gerhardt, of the Jersey Citys.

CHICAGO is no longer the great baseball city that it was.

CONNOR, of the New Yorks, has so far made eight home runs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., has American Association aspirations.

HATFIELD is now the only "colt" left on the New York team.

TIERNAN, of the New Yorks, is once more batting in his old form.

DALRYMPLE now plays infield positions for Denver in emergencies.

WORCESTER, Mass., is favorably spoken of as an Association city next season.

CLEVELAND has already made enough money to clear the season's expenses.

HARTFORD, Conn., has taken the lead in the Atlantic League from Jersey City, N. J.

LITTLE HOY, of Washington, the deaf mute, has few superiors as an outfielder.

THE Denver team is now known throughout the West as "Bowe's umpire killers."

CUB STRICKER, of Cleveland, so far has outplayed all the League second basemen.

CAPTAIN DUNLAP, of Pittsburg, has become one of the best sacrifice hitters in the League.

CHICAGO is being entertained by "the champion young lady baseball players of the world."

IT certainly looks as if interest in the national game among the Western people is on the wane.

RUNNING the baseball diamond bids fair to be added to the list of field events at athletic meetings. In Rhode Island it is being adopted.

PENNY, of Indianapolis, is the only player in the League who has been at the bat six times in a game and made a hit at each appearance.

P. B. LYNN has been elected captain of the Harvard baseball nine for next year. He has played right field on the 'Varsity nine for three years.

WHAT a surprise it would excite if the "babies" assumed a winning gait and captured the pennant. America wouldn't be big enough to hold Cleveland.

TWICE this season has the feat of knocking out three doubles in the same game been accomplished, and O'Rourke, of New York, has won the honor on both occasions.

PITCHER O'BRIEN'S success in the League is a mystery. When Cleveland was in the Association he was considered a "soft snap," and was always punished hard and often.

BY common consent Indianapolis is the greatest home umpire city in the land. There the spectators want everything—even the decisions that are not close at all being howled for.

MARTIN SULLIVAN, of the Indianapolis Club, has had hard luck since he began to play ball. He has lost two children, and arrived home recently to find that his wife was dead.

CONNER, the big first baseman of the New Yorks, was the first man to knock a ball over the centre field fence at their new grounds. The feat was rewarded with a gold medal, given by an evening paper.

WASHINGTON is getting rid of its men rapidly. First Myers, second baseman, went to Philadelphia. Now the third baseman, Sweeney, has been sold to Denver, and Morrill has gone home to Boston.

THE Southern League has disbanded owing to a lack of patrons. An eight club league, consisting of Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Louisville, Evansville (Ind.), Chattanooga, New Orleans and Mobile, is talked of for next year.

WHEN the Louisville players demanded their pay from President Davidson, that functionary handed to Hecker a slip of paper with this inscription: "Sand bank, inside Baltimore Baseball Park; please pay to Gus J. Hecker, or bearer, any sum he wishes to collect."

DECENT sports are a powerful check to brutal and immoral physical contests. In Cleveland, for instance, the baseball "craze" has unquestionably deadened public interest in prize-fighting to a remarkable degree, and has, therefore, exerted a moral influence of no small importance.

THE fact that sentiment is something which baseball managers do not go much on has just been beautifully exemplified. Two years ago John Morrill, or "Honest John," was the baseball ideal of Boston; to-day he is an unsigned player, walking around with his hands in his pockets, doing nothing.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	42	21	.667
New York	40	23	.635
Cleveland	41	28	.594
Philadelphia	36	30	.545
Chicago	31	36	.463
Pittsburg	26	39	.400
Indianapolis	24	41	.369
Washington	20	42	.323

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	51	23	.689
Brooklyn	44	26	.629
Athletic	39	28	.582
Baltimore	38	32	.543
Cincinnati	39	33	.542
Kansas City	31	40	.437
Columbus	28	44	.405
Louisville	15	59	.202

UP TO date Mr. Parnell has paid his solicitor, Mr. Geo. Lewis, $100,000 for the expenses of his defense before the Commission. There is still, however, more than $80,000 to the credit of the Parnell Defense Fund.

THE FAIRS OF 1889.

Where and When the Independent and State Fairs Will be Held.

The *Prairie Farmer* publishes the following list of independent and State Fairs for 1889, with the dates on which they will be held:

Alabama, Birmingham	Oct 21-Nov 2
Alabama, Eastern, Eufaula	Oct 31-Nov 6
Alabama, South, Greeneville	
American Dairy Show, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Fat Stock, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Poultry Show, Chicago	Nov 12-21
American Institute, New York	Oct 2-Nov 30
American Horse Show, Chicago	Oct 30-Nov 9
Buffalo International, Buffalo, N. Y.	Sept 3-13
Canada Industrial Ass'n, Toronto	Sept 9-21
Central Canada Fair, Ottawa	Sept 9-14
Colorado, Pueblo	Oct 3-9
Connecticut, Meriden	Sept 17-20
Dakota, North, Grand Forks	Sept 17-21
Dakota, South, Ashton	Sept 23-27
Delaware, Dover	Sept 30-Oct 5
Detroit Exposition, Detroit	Sept 17-27
Georgia, Macon	Oct 23-Nov 1
Great Central, Hamilton, Ont	Sept 23-27
Iowa, DesMoines	Aug 30-Sept 6
Illinois, Peoria	Sept 25-27
Indiana, Indianapolis	Sept 23-28
Inter-State Fair, Elmira, N. Y	Sept 17-20
J. S. L. Ass'n, Trenton, N. J	Sept 23-Oct 4
Kansas, Topeka	Sept 16-21
Kentucky, Lexington	Aug 27-31
Louisiana, Shreveport	Oct 8-14
Maine, Lewiston	Sept 10-13
Maryland, Fimlico	Sept 9-14
Mass. Horticultural, Boston	Sept 17-20
Michigan, Western, Grand Rapids	Sept 23-27
Minnesota, Hamline	Sept 6-14
Minnesota, Southern, Rochester	Sept 2-7
Missouri, Sedalia	Aug 20-24
Montana Agricultural, Mineralogical & Mechanical Ass'n, Helena	Aug 26-31
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sept 6-13
Nevada, Reno	Sept 30-Oct 5
New England, Worcester, Mass	Sept 3-6
New Era Exp'n, St. Joseph, Mo	Sept 3-Oct 5
New Hampshire Grange, Tilton	Sept 10-12
New Jersey, Waverley	Sept 16-20
New York, Albany	Sept 12-18
North Pacific Industrial Ass'n, Portland, Ore	Sept 26-Oct 26
Ohio, Columbus	Sept 2-6
Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska	Sept 2-6
Ontario Central Agricultural and Live Stock Ass'n, Perry	Oct 2-4
Ontario Provincial, London, Ont	Sept 9-14
Oregon, Salem	Sept 15-21
Penn., Western, Washington	Sept 17-20
Rhode Island, Providence	Sept 23-27
St. Louis, St. Louis	Oct 7-12
South Carolina, Columbia	Nov 11-15
Southern Exp'n, Montgomery, Ala	Nov 5-15
Tennessee, Nashville	Sept 16-21
Texas State Fair & Dallas Exposition, Dallas	Oct 15-27
Tri-State Fair, Toledo, O	Sept 9-13
Utah, Salt Lake City	Oct
Washington and Idaho Fair Ass'n, Spokane Falls	Sept 24-28
West Virginia, Wheeling	Sept 9-13
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Sept 16-20
Wyoming, Cheyenne	Sept 17-20

SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA.

Their Executive Committee Decides to Issue a History.

The Executive Committee of the Scotch-Irish Society of America met at the Glenham Hotel in New York city. Robert Bonner presided, and there were present Rev. Dr. J. S. McIntosh, of Philadelphia; Professor George McLoskie, of Princeton; Colonel T. T. Wright, of Nashville; Secretary A. C. Floyd and Treasurer Lucius Frierson, of Columbia, Tenn. The chief subject of discussion was the publication of the "Scotch-Irish in America," a journal containing historically of the part taken by the men of the North of Ireland in building up this country, and Dr. McIntosh and Secretary Floyd were appointed to compile and publish the work, which will be furnished gratis to the members of the Society. The Committee also considered where next year's Congress shall be held, and Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg and Nashville were mentioned, but no decision was reached.

Colonel T. T. Wright, to whom the Society owes its existence, says he was led to conceive the idea by observing, both from history and personal contact, the remarkable number of influential men of Scotch-Irish birth in this country. He said the first Declaration of Independence was drafted by men of that lineage in Mecklenburg, N. C., while Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Philadelphia Declaration, was of the same stock, as were Presidents Madison, Jackson and Polk. "Sam" Houston and "Davy" Crockett were also Scotch-Irish.

A DAM GIVES WAY.

Two Men Drowned During a Small Flood at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg has experienced a Johnstown disaster in a small way, in which two men were drowned and three injured. A body of water has existed for some time at the corner of Centre avenue and Soho street, in the Hill District. It was known as Red Pond, and was formed by the choking of a sewer. It had been a source of great annoyance, and fears were entertained that the dam would break and wash away the houses in the upper part of Soho street.

For several weeks a gang of men have been engaged in cleaning the sewer. During the morning shortly after two o'clock the dam broke and swept the workmen through the sewer and down the ravine a quarter of a mile. John Daly, aged twenty-six years, unmarried, and Andrew McGregor, aged thirty-six years, married, were almost instantly drowned. Robert Munn had his shoulder and arm broken and was injured internally. William McClay was cut and badly bruised about the head and body, was badly injured internally and may die. James McCarney was slightly bruised and cut. The men were all residents of Pittsburg.

DEATH TRAPS BURNED.

Snow Sheds That Cracked Brakemen's Skulls Destroyed.

Within the past six months six Union Pacific brakemen have failed to stoop while on top of trains passing through snow sheds between Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Laramie, fifty miles west. All of the men were almost instantly killed.

The Brakemen's Brotherhood petitioned for the removal of the sheds or the revocation of the rule compelling the men to stand on top of the cars while passing through artificial tunnels. No attention was paid to their requests.

A shed one thousand feet long was mysteriously burned on a recent night. A second one nearly three thousand feet in length, was burned next day, and at three o'clock in the afternoon a third big one was fired. Three remain, and these are closely guarded.

The officials say that sparks from passing engines caused the damage, but it is generally believed that the brakemen have turned incendiaries in self-defence.

THE MARKETS.

20	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 57½	@	4 60
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	5 50
Sheep	4 50	@	5 50
Lambs	5 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Live	4 75	@	5 15
Dressed	6¾	@	8
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 40	@	4 70
Patents	5 00	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88¾	@	88¾
Rye—State	51¾	@	53
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	87
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41¾	@	43¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	37
Mixed Western	25	@	29
Hay—No. 1	80	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	70
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.15c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	—	@	17
Dairy, fair to good	13½	@	16
West. Im. Creamery	10½	@	14
Factory	9½	@	13
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	8¾
Skims—Light	7½	@	9
Western	6	@	7½
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	16
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 00	@	30
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@	4 60
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@	5 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 65	@	5 00
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	84
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	39¾
Oats—No. 2, White	31¾	@	32¾
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	6 10	@	6 60
Corn—Steamer Yellow	45	@	47½
Oats—No. 2 White	30	@	40
Rye—State	65	@	70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5	@	5¾
Sheep—Live weight	4½	@	4¾
Lambs	7	@	7½
Hogs—Northern	5¾	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red, July	84½	@	84½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, July	42¾	@	42¾
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	35¾
Potatoes—Early Rose	30	@	35
Butter—Creamery Extra	16¼	@	17
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

ACROSS THE WIRES.

An Array of Important Foreign and Domestic Events.

Parnell and Counsel Withdraw From the Special Commission.

Mr. Parnell's counsel have formally withdrawn from the inquiry before the special commission in London. At the reassembling of the Parnell commission to-day Sir Charles Russell of the Parnellite counsel stated to the judges that after full consideration Mr. Parnell had given himself and Mr. Asquith, his associate, instructions to no longer represent him before the commission.

Presiding Justice Sir James Hannen replied:

"Mr. Parnell will, of course, remain subject to the jurisdiction of this court."

This step was taken by Mr. Parnell, under advice of his associates, on account of the manifest unfairness of the commission towards his side in its refusal to allow his counsel to examine the books of the Loyal and Patriotic Union.

Messrs. Reid and Lockwood, of the Parnellite counsel next withdrew from the case, following the action of Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith. Mr. Parnell then personally addressed the judges and made application for a speedy final settlement of the case as far as he was concerned.

He asked that if there was any design to further examine him, the Court would proceed to do so without delay. He complained of Attorney-General Webster's postponement of the inquiry for three months in order to re-examine him in regard to certain checks.

The Court, he declared, ought to appoint a day for his examination, if any was required, or else it should discharge him from any further attendance upon the commission.

Sir James Hannen promised to try and meet the convenience of Mr. Parnell in this matter, and said that he would recall him on Thursday next.

After the Parnellite counsel had retired from the court Sir James Hannen said that the scope of the inquiry would not be altered and that the persons hitherto represented by counsel could appear in their own defense if they desired.

Dakota Crops a Failure.

The wheat crop of Dakota is thirty million bushels short. The total production cannot exceed twenty million bushels.

Outside of the valley of the Red River all the grain grown will probably not fill five hundred cars. The best crops and, in fact, the only fair yield, will be in the counties of Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, a small portion of Traill, the centre of Cass and Northwestern Richland. Elsewhere the ground is as bare and almost as brown as though a prairie fire had crossed it. In Nelson County, famously prolific, wheat will not yield as much grain as was seeded. Ramsey is bare, except in the immediate vicinity of Devil's Lake, and in the famous Turtle Mountain region, the rich soil of which has hitherto been regarded as a through proof; there will be but little wheat for export. Along the main line of the Northern Pacific, in the once famous bonanza farm district, the elevators are closing up and the country tributary to Bismarck is as barren as a sand hill. The Jim River Valley will barely feed its people, and, in short, nowhere in Dakota will there be any wheat for export save along the main line of the Manitoba road from a point thirty miles north of Fargo, the boundary. The cry of famine that was raised last winter in the western part of Walsh County will finds its echo all over the Territory the coming winter.

There is another danger which will be felt very severely, and that is the want of fodder for the stock. The oat crop is bad and the meadows away from the river bottoms are as parched as the prairie.

More Room at the White House.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Wilson, Engineer Corps, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, at Washington, in his annual report to the Chief of Engineers, says that since the opening of the Washington Monument 121,871 people have ascended it.

The Executive Mansion has been kept in good repair. The erection of an addition as a private residence for the President is recommended, and it is suggested that it might be built on the site of the greenhouse, opposite the State, War and Navy buildings, which on the other side of the White House, toward the Treasury, a picture gallery might be built, opening out of the East room, and thence into a handsome conservatory and winter garden, worthy the home of the Chief Executive.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are: Salaries of employes, $82,360; improvement and care of public grounds, $102,500; care of Executive Mansion, repairs and fuel, $38,000; lighting Executive Mansion and public grounds $15,788.50; repairs to water pipes, $2500; departmental telegraph lines, $10,000; total, $321,648.50. For the Washington Monument $11,000 additional is asked.

Destructive Forest Fires.

Great rivers of fire have been rolling in different directions through the woods in Multnomah County, Oregon, and in Southern Washington. The fire was started by persons burning brush on the Creighton Tract. The flames, fanned by a strong west wind, ate through the forest to the Sunderland road and played havoc with the cordwood and standing timber in that vicinity. The loss to property will be in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a million of dollars.

"The Angelus" is Ours.

M. Proust has written a letter in which he announces the withdrawal of the request to the Chamber of Deputies for a credit for the purchase of Millet's "The Angelus," for which he had bid $110,600. The painting will therefore become the property of the American Art Association of New York city.

The agent of the American Art Association will exhibit "The Angelus" in Paris for two months for the benefit of charitable institutions.

A Mexican Hanged.

Jose Abram Ortez, a Mexican, who last March murdered a miner named O. E. Leduc, has been hanged at Antonito, Col. The crime was committed while Leduc was asleep and for the purpose of securing possession of a bag of gold dust valued at $50. On the scaffold Ortez acknowledged the crime and asked forgiveness of all present.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Augustus Rosenberg Kills a Woman, Her Son and Himself.

A triple tragedy, one of the most horrible that has ever occurred in that vicinity, took place early in the morning in Somerville, near Boston, Mass. Augustus Rosenberg, whose mind is believed to have been unbalanced, killed Mrs. Catherine Smith, the woman with whom he had lived, and her fourteen-year-old son Thomas, seriously shot three more of the woman's children, Willie, aged twelve; Gussie, aged seven, and Charles, aged five. Then the murderer jumped from the window. His dead body was found 500 feet distant from the scene of the crime. Willie, the wounded boy, was fatally injured.

Rosenberg had been living with the Smith woman on and on for several years. His wife, who died a few years ago, was a sister-in-law of the murdered woman. From all that can be learned Mrs. Smith was a vixen, and led the murderer a hard life. She had a penchant for clinging on to all the money that came into her hands. By the death or disappearance of her husband she got control of the store in Dane Court where the tragedy occurred. Rosenberg, who had an express business, began paying attention to her, and soon moved his family to the Smith house. The man and woman had many quarrels, Rosenberg claiming that she seized all his money. He left her often, but always came back. Recently his mind has been affected, and he asked to be sent to an asylum.

He was heard several times to threaten to kill Mrs. Smith, and some days ago purchased a revolver. Mrs. Smith was shot dead while asleep. The children must have been awakened and pursued by the maniac while endeavoring to escape. The body of Thomas was lying at the door.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Two Boys Suspected of Killing Their Parents Because of a Grudge.

John Elkins and wife were brutally murdered on their farm in Elk Township, Clayton County, Iowa.

Elkins's second son, a boy of eleven, by a former wife, slept in the barn. He states that he was awakened about 3 o'clock by a rifle shot. Going into the house a fearful sight met his eyes of his father lying dead on his bed with a bullet through his brain, and his wife also on the bed with her head smashed in. A babe was still sleeping, the boy says, between them.

Grasping the babe he made his way to the neighbors and gave the alarm. Suspicion rested on the boy and his elder brother, a young man of twenty-four, who both had a grudge against their stepmother. Elkins was a man of fifty and his wife of twenty-seven years.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN MULVANEY and James Crosby were killed at a railway crossing in Newark, N. J.

MISS AMY CROCKER, a niece of Charles Crocker, the Central Pacific Railway magnate, and the divorced wife of R. Porter Ashe, the well known turfman, was married in New York city to Henry M. Gillig, of the American Exchange. The bride is worth $10,000,000.

A DESPERATE and bloody fight between Italian laborers occurred on the Schuylkill & Reading Railroad, between Stalington and Reading, in Pennsylvania. Knives and clubs were used on both sides, and the battle was a fierce one. Twenty men and one woman were reported as having been fatally cut or clubbed.

FOSTER WELLS, aged seventeen, and Geo. Hussey, aged fourteen, were drowned while bathing in Messalonskee Lake, Me.

T. C. EVANS, an advertising agent of Boston, has failed. Liabilities, $40,000.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Treasurer of the Cape Cod (Mass.) Ship Canal Company has failed. Liabilities about $75,000.

THE new United States cruiser Baltimore returned to Cramp's yard, Philadelphia, after a satisfactory test of both speed and sea manœuvering.

CHARLES HARMAN and Denton Reifsnyder were killed in a barn ten miles south of Gettysburg, Penn., by a stroke of lightning.

C. H. TREAT & Co. and the C. H. Treat Manufacturing Co., Georgetown, Del., have failed with liabilities amounting to about $100,000. They employed about three hundred persons and manufactured crates, baskets and plaques.

DR. WILLIAM B. WHITE, a medical electrician, of Boston, Mass., seventy-five years of age, shot his wife, Ellen, who is an attractive young woman, about twenty-five years of age and then committed suicide.

JAMES MONTGOMERY and two brothers, Charles and Emmanuel Escassi, were drowned while bathing in New York Harbor.

THE conference between the officers of the Amalgamated Association and the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Pittsburg, Penn., ended in a satisfactory agreement to both sides and full recognition to the Amalgamated Association. Over 6000 men are affected. The strike is off.

TWO Swedes were killed by a locomotive at a crossing in Asbury Park, N. J.

THE diver who examined the foundations of the stone bridge at Johnstown, Penn., for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says that the bottom of the Conemaugh River, near the bridge, is full of dead bodies, and that probably hundreds are lying there, one upon another, held down by tons of wire.

MICHAEL BOLAK has been hanged in the jail at Belvidere, N. J., for the murder of Michael Bollinshire.

South and West.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt in Charleston, S. C.

THE prizefighter John L. Sullivan was arrested at Nashville, Tenn., on a telegraphic requisition from Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, but immediately released on a writ of habeas corpus.

A CLOUDBURST occurred on the Santo Fe road a few miles above Albuquerque, New Mexico. The tracks for several miles were washed away and two bridges are gone. Steel rails were twisted into all kinds of shapes.

WM. WEDDINGTON, colored, has been hanged at Charlotte, N. C., for the murder of Policeman John Pierce. The eight-year old son of Pierce witnessed the execution of his father's murderer.

EDMUND RICE, Congressman from the Fourth District, of Minnesota, died recently at White Bear, Minn. He was seventy-one years old.

THE Chippewa commission was successful at Red Lake and the Indians cede the greater portion of their reservation.

THE "green midge" has appeared in myriads around Palmyra, Wis., destroying everything infested by the insect. Whole acres of potato vines are dead from their ravages, and farmers are burning their grain fields.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE WYATT, of Colorado, was committed to jail in Denver for ten days for having refused to comply with an order of court.

FIRE at Fresno, Cal., destroyed half a block of brick buildings. Loss, $300,000.

THE funeral of Mrs. John Tyler took place in St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond, Va. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Hollywood and interred by the side of her husband, the ex-President.

JOSEPH N. MOODY, of Ansley, Neb., shot and instantly killed his wife. He then fled, but his body was found some distance away with a bullet hole in his head.

HEAVY rains have seriously injured crops in Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the colored murderer, has been hanged at Memphis, Tenn.

THE Otis Iron and Steel Works in Cleveland, Ohio, have been bought by English capitalists for $4,500,000.

SEVERAL lives are reported lost, cattle drowned and farm buildings and crops destroyed by the storm that swept over Baltimore, Hartford and Carroll Counties in Maryland. The rainfall was the heaviest on record. In a few minutes fifteen bridges in the flooded district were destroyed. The losses in Baltimore County are estimated at over $50,000.

NEWTON COOK, aged fifty-six; Henry Hoover, aged fifty-five, and Frank Warner, aged nineteen, were burned to death in the jail at Jacksonville, Oregon.

A CLOUDBURST occurred in the mountains just north of Fort Robinson, Neb. Marsh Duncan, a woodchopper, and three of his children were drowned.

PRINCETON, Ohio, has been blown away by a terrific wind-storm. There were about thirty houses, including a sawmill and school-house. All are gone.

WHILE out sailing at Portsmouth, Ohio, William Bickle, Philip Herbst and his son were drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

NEAR Booneville, Mo., 150 head of cattle belonging to Chicago parties were killed in a railway collision. Both engines were demolished and twenty cars were destroyed. Loss, $40,000.

THE engagement of Emmons Blaine, son of Secretary Blaine and Miss Anita McCormick, of Chicago, the second daughter of the late C. H. McCormick, of reaper fame, is announced. She will have a fortune of two millions or more in her own right.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, of New Orleans, who was referee in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, has surrendered to the Mississippi authorities. Mr. Rich, owner of the mill where the fight took place, and Mr. Jamison, who had charge of the guards at the ring side, have been arrested. Steps have been taken to forfeit the charter of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad.

MRS. EATENHOVER and child were murdered by John Gilman, on his farm near Coquille City, Oregon. They were tenants of the murderer, who wanted them to leave, which they refused to do until their lease expired.

THE United States gunboat Petrel returned to Baltimore from her trial trip, which was very satisfactory to Lieutenant-Commander Bainbridge Hoff, who was in charge for the Government.

THE Mississippi Democrats have nominated ex-Governor J. M. Stone for Governor.

Washington.

THE extra session of Congress is to be convened to meet Monday, November 4.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has recognized Nephtali Guerrero Lorrain as Consul-General of Chili in the United States.

UNDER a decision of Secretary Tracy the the per diem employes of the Navy Department, will hereafter be entitled to thirty days' leave of absence each year.

THE President made the following additional appointments: Frank C. Crosby, to be Pay Director in the Navy; John W. Cobbs, of Kentucky, to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Paducah, Ky.; Alexander McMaster, of New York, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Ninth District (Buffalo, N. Y.). To be Collectors of Customs—Henry H. Lyman, of New York, for the District of Oswego, N. Y.; Robert Hancock, Jr., of North Carolina, for the District of Pamlico, N. C.; John F. Horr, of Florida, for the District of Key West, Fla. To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—Frank E. Orcutt, of Massachusetts, for the Third District of Massachusetts; William H. Gabriel, of Ohio, for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; John Steckete, of Michigan, for the Fourth District of Michigan.

MRS. TERRY attempted to light a fire at Salt Lake, Utah, with coal oil. An explosion occurred, and the burning oil caused the death of herself and a thirteen-year-old daughter.

A VIOLENT wind storm accompanied by heavy rains swept over portions of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Texas. The damage to houses and crops was immense.

TOM CONDOR, who murdered Jack Riley, has been hanged at Nashville, Tenn. Condor was forty-three years old and had been a Mormon for years.

ROBERT DALTON, fatally shot in Oklahoma, Kan., by Lee West, a desperado, was the third United States Deputy Marshal killed within two weeks in that city. After receiving his mortal wound the officer fired at West, killing him instantly.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, accompanied by Secretary Windom, Mrs. Windom and the Misses Windom, arrived at Deer Park, Md., from Washington in Mr. Robert Garrett's private car "Baltimore," to spend a few days with Mrs. Harrison.

AN armed body of men, about 150 white and thirty colored, broke open the jail at Lafayette, La., and took Felix Keyes, colored, to the house where the night before he had murdered his wife, and there hung him.

THE President made the following additional appointments: Jesse Johnson, of New York, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York; Eugene Marshall, of Texas, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas; Charles S. Varian, of Utah, United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah; Elias H. Parsons, of Utah, United States Marshal for the Territory of Utah, and Lars P. Edholm, of Utah, Judge of Probate, Morgan County, Utah.

UNITED STATES TREASURER HUSTON has directed that hereafter in the redemption of legal tender notes only the three-fifth rule, used in redeeming national bank notes, shall be observed. The three-fifths rule provides that where three-fifths of a note is presented for redemption the full amount of the note shall be paid.

THE Secretary of the Interior has made a ruling which allows pension attorneys to collect from veterans $25 for services, for which they were previously allowed only $8.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS PORTER has appointed Edward Stanwood, of Boston, Mass., the editor of *Youth's Companion*, a special agent of the census office, to collect the statistics of cotton manufactures throughout the United States.

THE contract for the exterior walls of the Congressional Library Building at Washington has been awarded to the New England Granite Works of Hartford, Conn., of which James G. Batterson is the President. It is for $1,221,600.72.

R. J. HARTMAN, of Findlay, Ohio, has been appointed chief of the division of accounts in the General Land Office.

Foreign.

THE International Deaf Mutes' Congress convened in Paris. Delegates were present from the United States, England, Ireland, Canada, Belgium, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, Austria and Spain.

A FORCE of Egyptians cut off sixty dervishes from the main body to which they belonged, and in the fight which followed all the dervishes thus cut off were killed.

THE Germans bombarded Tanga, on the East Coast of Africa, and carried the town by assault.

HADJI HASSEIN GHOOLY KHAN, the Persian Minister, and his Secretary, Mirza Mahmoud Khan, have left Washington and sailed for France. He is disgusted with America because of newspaper comment on his royal master, the Shah of Persia.

THE Russian Government has totally suppressed the Lutheran Church in Russia.

ENGLISH troops are being hurried to Malta and Egypt in such numbers as to foreshadow serious fighting.

ONE-HALF of the town of Djarkend, in Semiretchinsk, Russia, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

A CONSERVATIVE ministry has been formed in Norway, with Herr Stang as Minister of State.

GENERAL BOULANGER has been indicted at Paris for the crimes of an attentat against a Secretary of State, of conspiracy and of embezzling public moneys amounting to $50,400.

IN skirmishes with the Egyptian troops the dervishes have lost ninety men.

THE 100th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile was celebrated throughout France and the rest of the world by patriotic Frenchmen.

THE steamship Rapel, from Valparaiso, struck on the rocks at the Hamblin or the Socurro Islands, in the Atlantic, and immediately went down. Eleven of her crew were lost.

WILLIAM A. BUSHNELL, the noted swindler, has been captured in Chili. He robbed a Wall street (New York) firm of $75,000 ten years ago.

A COLLISION occurred at Grenoble, France, between a passenger train and a goods train on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad. Twenty persons were killed.

MR. LINCOLN, the United States Minister to England, and his wife and Russell B. Harrison, son of President Harrison, dined with Queen Victoria at Windsor Palace.

MANUEL LOPEZ, British Governor of the Bay Islands, in the Bay of Honduras, South America, is dead.

THE International Socialist Congress opened in Paris.

THE session of the French Parliament was closed in Paris amid some excitement.

A FIGHT has taken place at Puerto del Agua, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, between a party of thirty smugglers and a force of custom house guards, in which two guards and three smugglers were killed.

A WATERSPOUT destroyed the town of Chilapa, State of Guerrero, Mexico.

THE Bundesrath (Switzerland) has postponed the time for holding the International Labor Congress at Berne until next spring.

GENERAL GRENFELL, of the English army, has assumed command of the Egyptian troops now fighting the Dervishes.

THE Chinese Emperor has issued an edict ordering the immediate building of the projected Tung Chow railway, and has appointed Marquis Tseng general director of all railways in China.

LATER NEWS.

THE large stable of the Lowell (Mass.) Street Railroad, was burned with 120 horses, about thirty cars, four carloads of hay and one carload of straw, 400 bushels of oats, besides tools and other materials. Loss, $200,000.

Two running cars collided with a passenger train near Shamokin, Penn. John Roush, married, and Aaron Shipe, single were killed and seventeen passengers injured.

JOHN E. BARTON, known as the Gogebic Iron King during the Wisconsin mining craze two years ago, has made an assignment; liabilities, $825,000.

SHELL ROCK, Iowa, has been totally destroyed by fire.

THE cotton crop in the vicinity of Columbus, Texas, has been damaged to the extent of $500,000 by a freshet along the Colorado River.

AT Brewton, Ala., a man named Gaston committed suicide by throwing himself on a circular saw. He was cut in twain.

THE Virginia State Prohibition Convention in session at Lynchburg nominated a ticket as follows: For Governor, Thomas E. Taylor; Lieutenant-Governor, W. J. Shelburn; Attorney-General, Judge J. M. Quarles.

THREE farmers have been killed by lightning at Grand Forks, Dakota.

ROBERT P. PORTER, Superintendent of the Census, has appointed Dr. David T. Day expert and special agent to take charge of the subject of mines and mining for the Eleventh Census.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON returned to Washington from Deer Park, Md.

THE wheat crop in Hungary is below the average and is in poor condition owing to the shrinking of the grain in the ear. The rye crop is poor and the barley